

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 179

15 September 1982

JAPAN

USSR Backfire Bombers Photographed Off Coast	C 1
Taiwan Assemblymen Arrive for Talks With NLC	C 1
GATT Director General Dunkel Addresses Press Club	C 1
Briefs: Equipment for Eutelsat; Interferon Production	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Departs for PRC Visit 15 Sep	D 1
VRPR Hits Defense Spending in South Korea	D 2
VRPR Hits Sentencing of Yonsei Students	D 3
NODONG SINMUN Views Independence of Nonalignment [14 Sep]	D 4
Asian Paddy Rice Seminar Closes 10 Sep	D 6
Kim Il-song Receives Cuban Envoy's Credentials	D 7
Pak Song-chol Receives New PRC Ambassador	D 7
Iranian UN Representative Arrives for Visit	D 7
Meeting With Kim Il-song	D 7
Meeting With Ho Tam	D 8
VRPR Discusses Independence in Foreign Policy	D 8
Pyongyang City Management Workers Hold Meeting	D 11
Briefs: Hwang Chang-yop Meeting; Chong Chun-ki	D 13
Meets WHO Official; GDR Envoy's Departure	

SOUTH KOREA

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Views Recent Espionage Case [10 Sep]	E 1
Further Reports on Domestic F-5F Production	E 2
Chon Tu-hwan Comments [KOREA TIMES 10 Sep]	E 2
KOREA HERALD Editorial [10 Sep]	E 3
Minister Interviewed on Student, Campus Issues	E 4
[CHANGANG ILBO 6 Sep]	
Yonsei Students Arrested for Demonstration	E 4
[KOREA TIMES 15 Sep]	
KNRC Sends Aid to Palestinian Refugees in Syria	E 4

KAMPUCHEA

Justice Minister Departs for Delhi Conference	H 1
Hun Sen Receives New Indian Ambassador	H 1
Commentary Scores DK 'Slander' Against SRV Troops	H 1
Chea Soth on Implementing 1982 Production Tasks	H 2
Khieu Samphan in New York for UNGA Session [VODK]	H 4
Ambassador to Egypt Chan Youran Visits Burundi [VODK]	H 4

LAOS

President Issues Decree on Army Name Change	I 1
DPRK National Day Reception Held in Vientiane	I 1
Briefs: Photo Exhibition on SRV; New FAO Representative	I 1

THAILAND

Outcome of PRC's 12th CPC Congress Assessed [NATION REVIEW 7 Sep]	J 1
POST: Trade Restrictions on Laos To Be Eased [15 Sep]	J 2
Athit Backs Democratic Government 'With Rules' [BANGKOK POST 13 Sep]	J 2
Army Reports on Doctors Leaving CPT Ranks Cited	J 3
Udom Defection Termed 'Severe Setback' to CPT	J 4
Briefs: 1981 Rice Exports	J 5

VIETNAM

Army Paper Hits ASEAN Military Exercise Proposal [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Sep]	K 1
'Special Relations' Among SRV, LPDR, PRK Viewed [TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug]	K 1
Further on Visit of Bulgarian Assembly Group	K 5
Nguyen Huu Tho Banquet Speech	K 5
Todorov Banquet Address	K 6
Pham Van Dong Meets Group	K 7
Visit With Hanoi Committee	K 7
Hanoi Meeting Welcomes Group	K 8
14 Sep Activities Reported	K 8
Nguyen Huu Tho at Reception	K 9
SRV, USSR Exchange Ratification Letters on Aid	K 9
NHAN DAN Stresses Political Indoctrination [7 Sep]	K 9
Education Minister Writes to Teachers on Tasks	K 11
Briefs: Swedish-Aided Paper Mill;	K 11
Ho Chi Minh City-Can Tho Powerline	

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Soviet Move Against Scientists' Meeting Denounced	M 1
---	-----

INDONESIA

Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Arrives	N 1
Boundary Agreement Signed	N 1
Views Bilateral Ties	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Official Urges Joint Arms Purchases for ASEAN	O 1
Mahathir Addresses UMNO General Assembly	O 1
Further Report	O 1
Briefs: New Czechoslovak Ambassador; Full Pardon for Harun	O 2

USSR BACKFIRE BOMBERS PHOTOGRAPHED OFF COAST

OW141259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- Japan's Air Self-Defense Force announced Tuesday a Japanese aircraft has photographed five Soviet Tupolev 22 "Backfire" bombers flying in formation over the Sea of Japan. This was the first solid confirmation that the Soviet supersonic bombers are operational in the Far East.

A Swedish Air Force interceptor took the first picture of the giant bomber in June 1978 as it flew over the Baltic Sea in Europe.

TAIWAN ASSEMBLYMEN ARRIVE FOR TALKS WITH NLC

OW101153 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 10, KYODO -- Nine Taiwanese assemblymen arrived here Friday to exchange views with members of the opposition party New Liberal Club (NLC) and inspect the plants of Japan's two major automakers, Toyota Motor Co. and Nissan Motor Co. The group, which was invited to Japan by the NLC, will remain in this country until September 20.

Most of the visiting assemblymen belong to independent opposition factions in Taiwan, a sign that exchanges between Japan and Taiwan are shifting from the ruling party level to that of the opposition. Taiwanese authorities, feeling isolated following the U.S.-China communique on Taiwan's arms imports from the United States, have resorted to "mission diplomacy" to cope with the new situation.

GATT DIRECTOR GENERAL DUNKEL ADDRESSES PRESS CLUB

OW141343 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 14, KYODO --Arthur Dunkel, director general of the organization administering the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Monday called on its members to make every effort to maintain free trade at its ministerial meeting in Geneva in November, the first in nine years.

"This meeting will contribute to establishment of confidence in the determination of governments to resist the protectionist pressure, which is evident amid high unemployment and very low economic growth in the world," he said. "I think I will leave this city with the feeling that the Japanese Government is determined to make every effort in favor of constructive results," Dunkel told newsmen at the Japan National Press Club shortly before departure for home after a three-day visit.

While in Japan, he met and discussed trade matters with a number of Japanese Government leaders, including Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi, Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency and Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

Asked how he would like to see the so-called "safeguard clause" go at the forthcoming ministerial meeting, Dunkel said that this question is still being negotiated among GATT's contracting parties, adding that the question is "so delicate and so specific that I think it will be unwise to speculate how it will turn out."

Noting that governments of all countries, including Japan, are "on the cautious side" on the matter, he said. "Perhaps no simple solution can be found before November but work is going on ... hard work is going on and I think this is a very positive sign." The issue of "safeguards" will be a major topic at the meeting. Under Article 19 of GATT, each country may impose restrictions on imports of particular products, if such imports threaten domestic products.

Dunkel noted that over the past 10 years, some governments had adopted policies not governed by GATT rules and safeguards. He said such policies were part of a "grey area," and restricted "normal trade."

He described another means of restricting trade "international control" -- which he said was "not the right solution and unwise," because it gives restriction a "certain legitimation." "This is a simple way, (but perhaps too simple a way) out of the dilemmas the negotiators are facing," he said.

Touching on agricultural problems to be discussed at the meeting, Dunkel said, "It is a difficult area and concrete results will not be achieved," despite "great efforts" being made to improve the situation. He pointed out in this connection that the United States and Europe have a "very, very good crop" of grains, fruits and other agricultural products which, he said, "will increase tension among other agricultural producers."

Stressing that developing countries are among the greatest sufferers from protectionism, Dunkel said: "Avoiding further drifts is of paramount importance of developing countries," He said that most developing countries, including Thailand, Brazil, Argentina and the Philippines, despite their "big stake" in exports, are now faced with a "tariff escalation," under which higher tariffs are applied by industrialized countries to processed goods than for raw materials.

Noting many difficult issues threatening free trade, including U.S. retaliation against its West European allies for not heeding a U.S. request to refrain from exporting pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union for Siberian development, Dunkel said, "This makes the upcoming meeting even more necessary to look into problems and find solution."

BRIEFS

EQUIPMENT FOR EUTELSAT -- Tokyo, 3 Sep, KYODO -- Mitsubishi Electric Corp, has won 2 contracts worth dollar 14 million for providing satellite earth station equipment to the European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Eutelsat), and the Swedish Telecommunications Administration, company officials said Friday. One contract is with Eutelsat and covers the design, manufacture and integration of the time division multiple access (TDMA) reference and monitoring station terminal equipment at the earth stations at Fucino, Italy and Guadalajara, Spain. The other is with the Swedish Telecommunications Administration for a complete earth station system with TDMA facilities. TDMA is a communication technique which allows high capacity transmission, claimed to be two to three times more powerful than that of the conventional frequency division multiple access (FDMA) system. In the TDMA system, earth stations communicate with each other using the same frequency, but their respective transmission time is divided and properly allocated to each earth station to avoid overlapping. Eutelsat is scheduled to launch a European communications satellite next year. Terminal equipment to be supplied by Mitsubishi is expected to be in service in 1984. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 3 Sep 82 OW]

INTERFERON PRODUCTION -- Tokyo, Aug 31, KYODO -- Suntory Ltd., a major Japanese distiller, has succeeded in producing gamma-type interferon through gene splicing with yeast fungi, company officials said Tuesday. This is the first time in the world that the gamma-type interferon has been successfully produced with yeast fungi. While Suntory officials did not disclose details of the biotechnological achievement, they said they will unveil the technique at the international biotechnology symposium to be held from September 16 in Kansas City, Kansas, of the United States. In April the company announced it had succeeded in the development of the gamma-type interferon using gene splicing with colon bacilli. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 31 Aug 82 OW]

KIM IL-SONG DEPARTS FOR PRC VISIT 15 SEP

SK150856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang this morning by special train for an official state visit to the People's Republic of China on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC.

He was accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice-premier and foreign minister.

He was also accompanied by Comrades Hyon Chun-kuk and Yi Chan-son, members and vice-directors of department of the Central Committee of the WPK, and Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kang Song-san, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, O Kuk-yol, Paek Hak-nim and Choe Yong-nim; alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK Comrades Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Chae-u, Kim Tu-nam and Chong Kyong-hui; secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hui; vice-premiers of the Administration Council Comrades Hong Si-hak, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Hoe-il and Kim Chang-chu; and department directors of the Central Committee of the party, chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, commanders of different services and arms and generals of the Korean People's Army and leading functionaries of working people's organisations, science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

On hand were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0800 GMT on 15 September carries a 5-minute report on Kim Il-song's 15 September departure which adds the following:

["Prior to departure time, the great leader Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, appeared at the Pyongyang railway station. Children gave bouquets to the great leader.

["After exchanging greetings with leading cadres of the party and government of our country and staff members of the PRC Embassy in our country who were present at the sendoff, the great leader Kim Il-song boarded a special train. The leading cadres of the party and the government sincerely hoped that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song would return after achieving good results in his visit to the People's Republic of China."]

VRPR HITS DEFENSE SPENDING IN SOUTH KOREA

SK131312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Talk by unidentified station commentator from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] The United States, which has been engrossed in aggression and war preparations more frantically than ever before with the heinous design of holding on to South Korea as its permanent military colony and, furthermore, of dominating the North, has forced the Chon Tu-hwan ring to continuously increase military expenses, while clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion by the North and the North's military superiority.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, the out-and-out executor of the U.S. policy of aggression and war, has been making frantic efforts to reinforce its military strength at the instigation of its U.S. boss. This fact alone shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has drastically increased military expenditures under the name of defense expenses when compiling the budget every year.

As everyone knows, of the total expenditures of the government budget of this year, the so-called defense expenses reach as high as 3,298,574 million won. This is an increase of 21.3 percent as compared with last year and is 24.5 times the defense expenses in 1971.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not only drastically increased such direct military expenses under the name of defense expenditures, but has also continuously increased indirect military expenses under such various names as the development of defense industries, the modernization of the South Korean Army, expenses for economic development and expenses for social development. This can be proved by the fact that, of the total expenditures for economic development of this year, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has allocated 523.4 billion won to the construction of the Taegu-Kwangju Expressway, expansion work on roads totalling 1,232 kilometers and the building of port facilities, and has allocated 52.1 billion won to the heavy and chemical industry sector, which is part of the war industry.

Such schemes for military buildup by the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the manipulation of the United States have driven the poor people further into inextricable distress. Now, let us review how the Chon Tu-hwan ring's schemes for military buildup are driving the people into inextricable distress.

Among other things, the more military expenses are increased, the heavier the burden of taxation upon the people will be. This is proved vividly by the fact that the individual burden of taxation has increased year after year.

According to materials released by the office concerned, the individual burden of taxation has increased from 211,670 won last year to 263,000 won this year, an increase of 24.3 percent.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously increased kinds and rates of taxes in a bid to extort ever-increasing taxes from the people. This is eloquently proved by the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has prolonged the period of enforcement for the law on the defense tax, which was to be terminated in December 1980, for 5 more years and that it has established and enforced the so-called education tax this year.

Because of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's policy of (?war) and its antipopular policy of plunder, the people's income has decreased while the burden of taxation has increased year after year. As a result, the people's livelihood has been driven into inextricable distress.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's schemes for military buildup have also resulted in a decrease in investments in those projects related to the stability of people's lives, thereby driving the people into a more miserable situation. This can be seen well in the ratio of the so-called social development expenditures in the budget which are said to be used in those projects related to the stability of the people's welfare, such as the construction of dwelling houses and piped water systems for the people's welfare and the expansion in the scope of beneficiaries of the medical insurance system.

As we know well, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has clamored that it has increased social development expenditures this year. But, they are only 6.1 percent of the total expenditures of this year's budget. Considering the fact that the social development expenditures in last year's budget were 24.5 percent of total expenditures, we can easily find how small the social development expenditures of this year's budget are.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has allocated this small amount of expenses largely to such indirect military projects as the expansion of communications facilities, instead of allocating to projects for the stability of the people's livelihood.

More than 40 percent of the people do not have their own house and have to live in shacks or rented rooms. When they get sick, they cannot go to see doctors and die without receiving medical care because of financial difficulties. When floods strike, they undergo all forms of suffering. All these are attributable to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's reduction in investments in the sectors related to the people's welfare.

Thus, we can see well that the more military expenses are increased, the more the people will be driven into inextricable distress.

This is why we must struggle against the antipopular policy of military buildup by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. At the same time, we must drive the American rascals, who are actively instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring to reinforce its military capabilities, out of this land.

Only by doing so can our people escape the ever-growing danger of a nuclear war and get rid of today's miserable economic distress.

VRPR HITS SENTENCING OF YONSEI STUDENTS

SK150347 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As is reported, on 13 September the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring unjustly arrested five Yonsei University students, including (Ha Song-chan), a junior at the school of sociology, on grounds that they had instigated other students to stage a demonstration on campus by spreading leaflets, charging them with the violation of laws concerning assembly and demonstration.

Prior to this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, subjecting four students of Yonsei University -- including (Yun Pyong-hwa), a senior at the school of sociology who had been arrested on charge of organizing campus demonstration -- to a murderous trial at Seoul District Criminal Court, committed the fascist and barbarous act of sentencing them to jail terms, charging them with violation of laws of assembly and demonstration.

This murderous and fascist act of savagery by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a flagrant challenge to the anti-U.S. patriotic forces aspiring to independence, democracy and reunification, and an unpardonable criminal act aimed at castrating and crushing the anti-U.S., antigovernment sentiment which is growing stronger on campus as the new semester begins.

As for the Yonsei University students unjustly arrested and sentenced to jail terms, they are ardent patriotic students who had resolutely joined the righteous anti-U.S., anti-government struggle with determination to create a new democratic society -- a new independent world -- free of aggressors and fascist dictatorship.

They have fought bravely, taking the lead in the righteous struggle of anti-U.S., anti-government demonstrations staged four times in the last semester alone, including the dissemination of leaflets on campus last May.

When some 3,000 Yonsei University students staged an anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle on 8 June, patriotic students such as (Yun Pyong-hwa) held a meeting in which they spread leaflets calling for a resignation of Chon Tu-hwan and opposing U.S. support of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, appealing to the students to join the righteous anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle.

Some 3,000 Yonsei University students who rose in response to this patriotic students' appeal, staged a strong struggle of resistance, shouting slogans reading "step down, Chon Tu-hwan, " "U.S.A., do not support the dictatorial regime" and "guarantee freedom on campus." They threw rocks, bravely fighting the police who frenziedly suppressed the students by randomly shooting tear gas canisters at them for 2 hours.

The anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle by the Yonsei University students was an explosion of their accumulated frustration and fury against U.S. fascist colonial rule which has continued for 37 years.

As indicated by the 37-year-long history of subordination and division, as long as U.S. occupation of South Korea and its fascist colonial rule continue, national sovereignty, social democratization and national reunification are beyond expectation.

Keenly aware of this, the patriotic students of Yonsei University bravely joined the just anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle, unshackling themselves from the pressure of fascist suppression. Their anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle was the most righteous and just patriotic act ever staged in conformity with the demand of history and nation. It can never be the subject to suppression or punishment.

The act of unjustly arresting the patriotic Yonsei University students on charges of staging demonstrations on campus last semester and then sentencing them to jail terms is an extension of such fascist violence.

This is an unpardonable, treacherous act which can be committed only by pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor like the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is trying to prolong its dirty life by offering the nation to U.S. masters.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is maneuvering to crush the anti-U.S., antigovernment spirit which is daily growing among the students with the beginning of a new semester and impose the fascist colonial rule at any cost in the face of a crisis by threatening and black-mailing the patriotic students through barbarous fascist suppression, it is only a hopeless dream.

The stronger the fascist suppression becomes, the stronger will be the fury and spirit of resistance of the patriotic students.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon this anachronistic fascist suppression without delay, unconditionally release all the prisoners, including the unjustly imprisoned patriotic students, and should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by the masses.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS INDEPENDENCE OF NONALIGNMENT

BK141553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "To Expand and Develop Non-Aligned Movement Is Requisite To Making the Whole World Independent."

The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on making the whole world independent is a most revolutionary and just policy indicating from a new angle the basic direction and lawful course and strategy of struggle for transforming the world in a revolutionary way in conformity with the demand of the times and the desire and aspirations of the world people, the article notes, and continues:

Putting forward the policy of making the whole world independent, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded that the Non-Aligned Movement must be expanded and developed for its realization.

The policy of expanding and developing the Non-Aligned Movement is one of the strategies of struggle clearly indicating the road of successfully carrying out the work of making the whole world independent; it is a guideline that must always be firmly adhered to in the struggle for building an independent new world. This is, above all, because the non-alignment is a progressive movement of our age, the purpose of which is to realize chajusong (independence). The struggle for making the whole world independent makes it necessary to strengthen and develop all the anti-imperialist, independent forces advocating chajusong and decisively enhance their role.

To expand and develop the Non-Aligned Movement entirely accords with this demand raised by the work of making the whole world independent. To expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement arises as an important demand in making the whole world independent also in view of the position and role of this movement in the development of the history of our age.

The nonalignment movement is the broadest international movement embracing a population of hundreds of millions and many countries of the world and a mighty anti-imperialist, independent revolutionary force standing opposed to the imperialist reactionary forces.

None of the important international problems can be fairly solved in the international arena today with the Nonaligned Movement excluded. The existence of the Nonaligned Movement and its activities are a main factor in striking a hard blow at imperialism and colonialism, driving them to decline and ruin and powerfully inspiring and stimulating the struggle of the peoples of the newly-emerging forces for chajusong.

The expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement means the growth of the independent forces of the world. When the independent forces of the world, which have grown beyond comparison, deal a blow at and put pressure upon the domination forces including imperialism with united strength everywhere in the world, the latter will prove impotent and the common cause of the world people for making the whole world independent will be crowned with victory. This is the law-governed course of the development of the era of chajusong.

An important problem in expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement is to strengthen its unity and cohesion.

The most important task facing the Nonaligned Movement is, firstly, secondly and thirdly, to unite on the basis of chajusong. This is all the more urgent in view of the fact that the imperialists, frightened by the growth of the influence of the Nonaligned Movement today, are directing the spearhead of attack against this movement.

It is important for the non-aligned countries not only to firmly unite politically but also to closely cooperate economically and technically.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a dignified member state of the Non-Aligned Movement, the article says in conclusion: The Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will always energetically struggle in the future, too, as in the past, to strengthen unity with the non-aligned countries and other countries defending chajusong and to expand and develop this movement.

ASIAN PADDY RICE SEMINAR CLOSES 10 SEP

SK102307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- The study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opened here on September 1 closed with success on the 10th.

At the consultation, before its closure, a report and recommendation on the study tour and Asian regional consultation was adopted with unanimous approval.

Delegates from different countries spoke at the closing session hailing the successes in the study tour and Asian regional consultation.

Head of the Thai delegation Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, said: We have clearly learned that the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK is a result of the brilliant embodiment of the chuche method of farming created by the great leader President Kim Il-song. He expressed his heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for taking care that the tour and consultation progress successfully.

Concluding his speech, he wholeheartedly wished a long life in good health to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Delegate of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haq, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, said that everywhere he went he keenly felt the solicitude bestowed upon the Korean people by the great leader President Kim Il-song. In Korea big successes have been made in all domains, in agriculture in particular, he said. He expressed the hope that Korea will register greater successes in her endeavours for further developing all domains including agriculture under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the party centre. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Deputy head of the Chinese delegation Min Shaokai, vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, referred to the fact that the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea have attained signal achievements in rice cultivation and agricultural scientific researches.

Warmly hailing the remarkable successes gained in the study tour and consultation, he expressed sincere thanks, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the Korean Government and people.

Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the DPRK Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, made a closing speech at the meeting.

It gives me great pleasure to note that the current study tour and consultation held on the initiative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization scored good successes and came to a close with success, he said.

It is of weighty significance that the report and recommendation with regard to rice production was adopted on the basis of the study tour of our country's agricultural domain after hearing the good experiences in rice cultivation at the consultation, he remarked, and noted: This will be greatly conducive to increasing rice production in all countries that cultivate paddy rice and easing food production in our Asian region.

The study tour and consultation was a significant work which made an important contribution to strengthening cooperation among us in rice cultivation and making close our friendship, he stated, and went on: We should make sincere efforts to further consolidate and develop the excellent successes gained this time and, at the same time, energetically undertake the work for applying the useful experiences to the conditions of respective countries. He heartily wished all the countries represented there greater successes in the work for stable high yields of paddy rice.

Yi Hak-chol, chairman of the consultation and head of the DPRK delegation, who is vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, declared the meeting closed.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CUBAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK120838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 12 (KCNA) -- Ricardo Danza Sigas, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country, presented his credentials on September 11 to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Present at the presentation ceremony were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the ambassador.

PAK SONG-CHOL RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

SK070005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 6 met and had a talk with Zong Kewen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk was on hand.

IRANIAN UN REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK111821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1637 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 11 (KCNA) -- Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani, permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, arrived in Pyongyang today by air. He was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK140027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 13 received Seyed Rajaie-Khorassani, permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Meeting With Ho Tam

SK150003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 15 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on September 14 met and had a friendly talk with Said Rajaie Khorassani, permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was a personage concerned.

VRPR DISCUSSES INDEPENDENCE IN FOREIGN POLICY

SK112219 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Roundtable talk: "The North Shining With Independence, Self-Reliance and Self-Defense," from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [First speaker] September 15 is the day when the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero and the founder of the fatherland of chuche, 34 years ago founded the DPRK. So, on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding day of the republic, I have arranged this roundtable talk to discuss with you today's reality of the North, which is shining with independence, self-reliance and self-defense. At a time when the waves of independence are sweeping over the five continents of the world, when the anti-U.S. struggle for independence has become a trend of our times and when it has become the unanimous aspiration and desire of our people to terminate the U.S. colonial rule and to build an independent country without flunkeyism and subjugation and a reunified and sovereign paradise on this land by waging a struggle for national liberation under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, I think it is of significance for us here to look into the successes that the North has attained through the implementation of its line of independence, self-reliance and self-defense since the founding of its state. What do you think?

[Second speaker] The North has become a powerful socialist country with strong economic power attained through its self-reliant policy and with the powerful national defense capability attained through its self-defense policy. Because of this, the North has been highlighted in international society as the fatherland of chuche and a model socialist country. The dignity and prestige of the North as an independent and sovereign state are today demonstrated all over the world. In a nutshell, I think this can be attributed to the fact that, taking the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader as its firm guiding principle, the North has established chuche as its ideology and has thoroughly implemented the line of independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national security in accordance with the guiding principle elucidated by the chuche idea.

[Third speaker] Thirty-four years have passed since the republic was founded. Compared with the 5,000 year history of our nation, these 34 years can be said to be nothing but a fleeting moment. However, in such a short period, the North has enacted great social and economic reforms, which could not have been made in the past several thousand years, under the banner of the republic. Furthermore, the North has created epochal miracles in the revolution and construction, while solving all problems by its own strength, under the complicated and difficult internal and external situation and under unprecedentedly arduous circumstances. In fact, it can be said that the arduous but glorious road traversed by the republic has been a road that has demonstrated the correctness and vitality of independent politics and the line of independence, self-reliance and self-defense.

[Fourth speaker] Now, let us discuss, taking concrete examples, how the correctness and vitality of the line of independence, self-reliance and self-defense that the North has been consistently maintaining have found practical expression.

[Third speaker] There are many examples of that, but let me talk about just one example of the great leaps with which the North has surprised the world in establishing its unique line and policies based on its own judgment and decision and in implementing them by its own efforts, not by others' help.

[First speaker] Yes, please.

[Third speaker] The North has created a miracle of completing its industrialization -- which would take one to several hundred years in capitalist countries -- in only 14 years. The North has lifted the country to the position of a powerful socialist industrial country by epochally developing the country on the empty land where even the backward colonial industries left by the Japanese imperialists were completely destroyed and reduced to ashes because of the war. This can be attributed to the fact that the North set forth a unique economic construction line and implemented the line with its own strength and technology, mobilizing its domestic capital and resources.

[Second speaker] That's right. It can be said that that is a great example that has enhanced the national power, demonstrated the national prestige and solved the people's lives by strictly rejecting flunkeyism and dogmatism and establishing and implementing the line and policies to meet the demands of the reality in the country and the interests of the people, without sticking to the existing theories or the experiences of other countries, in enforcing the state affairs.

[Fourth speaker] In other words, you mean that it is a vivid example of how the strong vitality of independent politics, and an independent line has found expression as huge material strength.

[Second speaker] Yes, you are correct. Let me talk about the experiences that other countries had in their industrialization. In the case of a socialist country like [word indistinct], that country developed heavy and chemical industries first and then developed light industry. Such capitalist countries as Britain and France developed light industry first and then, after having accumulated capital, developed heavy and chemical industries. As a result, they had to take a long time to achieve their industrialization.

Contrary to this, however, the North carried out the great leader's unique economic construction line of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, while preferentially developing the heavy industry. As a result, the North was able to build a firm foundation for a self-reliant national economy and to provide the people with an affluent life. I think that if, right after the war, the North had adopted the same methods other countries had, the North today could not be enjoyed or even contemplated.

[First speaker] That's right. I think that the vitality of the independent politics in the North can also be seen in the fact that the government of the republic has solved all international problems based on its independent judgment and faith and has exercised complete sovereignty and the right of equality in its foreign policy. What do you think about this?

[Third speaker] The political independence of a country can be decisively expressed in its foreign policy. The level of the political independence of a country can be clearly shown in how much the country can exercise sovereignty and the right of equality in its foreign policy. In this sense, I think that the North is a model sovereign state that firmly defends national prestige and dignity.

[Second speaker] We could tell many stories in connection with this, but I think it is enough to think only of the stance the North made clear and the attitude the North adopted in regard to the visit of the then U.S. President Nixon to China in 1971 when there was a wide range of public opinion on this visit and when many countries were withholding any expression of (?opinion) toward it, while simply watching how the big nations would react.

[Third speaker] At that time, many people thought that there would also be a change in the foreign policy of the North in connection with Nixon's visit to China.

[Second speaker] That's right. So, the chief editor of ASAHI SHIMBUN and reporters of KYODO of Japan questioned the great leader on this when they visited the North.

[Third speaker] At that time, to the questions of the Japanese reporters, the great leader replied: I don't think there is any need to greatly change our foreign policy simply because of Nixon's visit to China. He also answered in effect: The foreign policy of a country may be changed to meet the development of the international situation, but the foreign policy of the North is independent and the North has its own foreign policy.

Such an independent stance by the North in its foreign relations prompted great repercussions in international society.

[Second speaker] When many countries were withholding their attitude toward Nixon's visit to China, while trying to read the attitude of other countries, the great leader gave a sharp analysis of Nixon's visit, saying: The visit is not the march of a victor but the trip of a defeated person. Nixon goes to China holding a white flag.

After that, many countries began to firmly maintain their stance of anti-imperialist independence, correctly judging the situation and maintaining their independent stance.

Because political independence in the first symbol and the first life of a sovereign state, because the chuche ideology, too, is expressed in independent politics and because self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national security are guaranteed by political independence, the national dignity and prestige that the North has proudly maintained can be said to be the result of the political independence that the government of the republic has firmly maintained.

[Fourth speaker] Today the North has proudly exercised sovereignty and the right of equality in the international arena and has demonstrated them to the world. I think that this fact cannot be contemplated apart from the firm self-reliant economy that the North has built by implementing its self-reliant national economic line. What do you think of this?

[Third speaker] That's right. Economic independence is the material foundation of political independence. No one can meddle in North Korea. The world has listened to and respected the just view and stand expressed and assumed by North Korea on complicated international issues, such as the Cambodian question and the Polish, Falkland and Lebanon situations. In the international arenas, North Korea has fairly and openly advanced proposals that have contradicted views held by great nations. If the government of the republic had not fostered its mighty national strength by building a powerful self-reliant economy, North Korea would not have been able to achieve such a political independence.

[First speaker] Right. An instance in which the government of the republic has developed an invincible national self-defense capability by implementing a line for self-defense shows that achieving self-defense in the national security sector is the basic principle of building an independent country and is the military factor for achieving the country's political independence and economic self-reliance.

Since North Korea has fostered an invincible national self-defense capability by implementing a military line for self-defense, it has firmly protected national independence and sovereignty by repeatedly smashing the U.S. imperialists' policy for aggression and war at every step and has reliably safeguarded national security.

[Second speaker] Indeed, the North Korean situation -- one shining with independence, self-reliance and self-defense -- shows that the road on which the republic has advanced, following the banner of the immortal *chuche* idea under the wise leadership of the great leader, is the road toward national prosperity and for national prestige.

[First speaker] Right. This shows that a great idea is the vital source of great activism and that great leadership is that of great reality. Because of this, developing countries, struggling to build a new independent world after extricating themselves from colonial subjugation, are striving to learn from the experiences that North Korea has gained and followed the example set by it. This shows that the prosperous North Korean situation in which the authority and dignity of an independent country has been demonstrated is the image of a reunified fatherland, which our people desire.

[Fourth speaker] I appreciate your remarks. Thank you.

PYONGYANG CITY MANAGEMENT WORKERS HOLD MEETING

SK130534 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A national meeting of city management workers was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 7-8 September. The meeting reviewed successes achieved in city management under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and discussed measures to bring about a new turn in this work. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Seen at the meeting were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song;" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" Placed on the wall behind the rostrum was a placard reading: "National meeting of city management workers." Placed on the walls of the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Let us create the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the great Chollima upswing," and "Let us provide for the people happier and more cultural living conditions by carrying out work of city management well!"

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kang Song-san, Yun Ki-pok and Kye Ung-tae, and Kim Man-kum, bim Ung-sang, Yim Nok-chae, Pak In-tae and other personages concerned as well as personnel of central and local party and power organs and city management workers from all parts of the country.

The meeting began with the singing of the song "Marshal Kim Il-song." Vice Premier Kye Ung-tae made a report at the meeting. Participants in the discussion were Kim Hyong-chom, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Yi Son-sil, urban sanitary worker of the urban facilities management office of Tongdaewon District; Choe Ki-su, a section chief of the People's Committee of Kangwon Province; Yi Kyong-son, head of a work team of the Songnim City building management office; Ho Kwang-mu, a shop foreman of the Pyongyang central (?heating plant) office; Kim Man-sung, chairman of the Tae'an City People's Committee; Choe Chong-sun, a repairman of the Sinuiju City heating management office; Choe Chong-sok, general director of the construction department of the economic guidance committee of Chagang Province; Kim Kum-nam, head of a work team of the land-scaping office of Taesong District; Myong Sang-hui, deputy manager of the Yongmun coal mine; Chon Hung-kwon, director of the rural building management office of Taechon County; Kim Won-pae, head of a work team of Kaesong City heating management office; Yi Tong-sok, manager of the urban management office of Kyongsong County; Kim Song-suk, chief clerk of (Wardo)-dong of Nampo District.

The reporter and speakers noted: The national meeting of urban management workers, which is held on the significant occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work on improving and strengthening city management work, will enact a great turn in developing city management work onto a new and high level to meet the demand of the development of revolution for accelerating the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea.

The reporter and speakers said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding city management as one of the questions of principle to be firmly adhered to by the working-class party and state in building socialism and communism, defined the essence of city management in socialist society as service work for the people and gave scientific explanations to all questions from the goal and content and the principle of activities of city management to their ways, thereby founding the chuche-oriented idea of city management.

They continued: The great leader set forth a correct policy of city management in each period and at each stage of revolutionary development and has wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

The reporter and speakers stressed: In particular, "On Improving and Strengthening City Management Work," his historic speech at a consultative meeting of the chairmen of the provincial people's committees on 5 September in 1962, indicates a programmatic guideline showing a bright road of socialist city management.

The reporter and speakers noted: City management greeted a new period of a revolutionary turn, entering the 1970's under the tested leadership of our party.

The glorious party center unfolded a far-reaching plan of communist city management and has further developed and enriched the idea of the great leader's socialist city management, setting forth policies to bring into shape grand and beautiful streets in our own style, to furnish modernly the inside of flats and adorn the cities with beautiful flowers, and energetically leading the struggle for their implementation.

The reporter and speakers pointed out: By leading us to modernly construct the grand monumental buildings such as the Grand People's Study Hall, Changgwangwon, the ice rink, and countless cities and rural villages, including the Nakwon, Changgwang, Munsu Streets, Samjiyon-up and Wangjaesan-ri, the party has provided cities, villages, houses and cultural and welfare facilities for the people reflecting the communist demand.

The reporter and speakers emphasized: All successes achieved in city management work are the brilliant fruitions of the wise leadership and careful concern of the great leader and the glorious party center. They gave to the great leader and the glorious party center the greatest glory and the warmest thanks with the unanimous loyalty of city management workers.

The reporter and speakers noted: Today, city management workers are assigned the honorable task of contributing to the acceleration of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea by more assiduously managing all the cities and villages of the country and by epochally improving the living conditions and surroundings of the people, upholding the great leader's report to the sixth party congress and his historic policy speech.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Continuously improving the people's living standards is among the supreme principles of our party and among the most important tasks assigned to us.

The reporter and speakers urged: City management workers, above all, must push ahead with work of maintaining, repairing and managing houses, decisively increase the quality of house construction as cities become bigger, increase the production of (?straw mats) and modernize and scientize the management of water supply and sewage facilities and of central heating systems.

At the meeting, measures to carry out the above work was discussed. The meeting stressed: City management workers should continuously accelerate work of paving roads and modernized facilities. They should manage riversides well as cultural and resort places for workers by carrying out work of rearranging rivers and streams in cities.

The meeting pointed out: To effect a new turn in city management work, workers should vigorously conduct this task in a movement of the entire masses. City management workers should positively generalize the model of (Pukse-dong and diversely work to assiduously manage cities and villages during city beautification month.

The meeting noted: By greatly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the sector of city management, city management workers should solidly manage their own bases for producing building materials. City management workers also should overflowingly perform the people's economic plans assigned to plants and enterprises by improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

The meeting stressed: To modernize and scientize city management work, city management workers should vigorously wage the mass movement for technical innovation, resolve technical and scientific problems, raised in this sector, in good time and intensify work of fostering technicians. The meeting noted: Upholding the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the party's 6th Central Committee, machine building plants in urban areas should introduce press and stamp forging methods and effect new renovation in welding. The meeting further noted: By producing more kinds of machines and equipment and supplying them to plants, by vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, city management workers should make urban management work mechanized, semiautomated and fully automated. The meeting stressed: Functionaries at all levels of power organs should pay deep attention to city management work and strengthen their guidance to this sector.

The meeting emphasized: With deep awareness of and a high pride in taking responsibility for protecting and managing the country's invaluable assets, all workers engaged in the city management sector should brilliantly realize our party's far-sighted plan of converting our country into a more cultured people's paradise by making workers further deepen the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING -- Pyongyang, September 9 -- Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on September 8 met the delegation of the union of Korean students studying at Japanese schools headed by Yi Yong-haeng, vice-chairman of its Central Standing Committee, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, was present there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 9 Sep 82 SK]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS WHO OFFICIAL -- Pyongyang, September 14 -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 13 met and had a friendly talk with Dr. T.A. Lambo, first deputy director general of the World Health Organization. Present on the occasion was Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 14 Sep 82 SK]

GDR ENVOY'S DEPARTURE -- Pyongyang, September 15 -- Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to our country, left here on September 14 by air for home at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Sep 82 SK]

KYONGHYANG SINMUN VIEWS RECENT ESPIONAGE CASE

SK140739 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Shock of Intellectual Spy Ring Case"]

[Excerpts] The roundup of a total of 16 resident spies, disclosed on 10 September by the Agency for National Security Planning, has again established the pertinacity of the North Korean puppets' spy operations.

The resident spies recently rounded up are remarkably characterized by their nature as an intellectual spy ring that has infiltrated various walks of life such as political circles, military circles, officialdom, economic circles and campuses. Included in this ring, the members of which were recruited mainly by spy Song Chang-sop in the North and were rounded up while setting up an underground network in Seoul and North Chungchong Province, are Song Chi-sop, who once worked at a certain agency, a representative and a managing director of enterprises, a former professor, a teacher, a director of a private institute and even a chairwoman of a village Saemaul women's society.

What is even more surprising is that the North Korean puppets have been scheming to instigate these resident spies to lay a foundation for their activities through raising operational funds by establishing a camouflaged enterprise, to sniff out military secrets, to foment social unrest, to fabricate and distribute groundless rumors and to instigate demonstrations, while also directing spies to gather and report information from various sectors such as political circles, economic circles, the military, campuses and officialdom.

We thus come to realize again how cunningly and pertinaciously the North Korean puppets have engaged in spy operations. The fact that spy Song Chang-sop had carried out espionage activities eight times between May 1957 and February 1977 while traveling between the South and the North shows graphically that the North Korean puppets had dexterously used the open character of our society for evil purposes.

As a result of the knavish trick of the North Korean puppets, who have skillfully put to bad use warm-hearted kinship, those involved in this case are related to each other. Nonetheless, we think that those who have aided and abetted spies because of such kinship should assume heavier responsibility. No matter how natural it may be to attach great importance to family relationships, it is more natural that no one should commit a serious anti-state blunder because of passing emotions or profits.

According to a recent analysis by a Japanese research institute for peace and security, the North Korean puppets have suddenly improved their short-term attack capabilities in recent days and there is the possibility that they might attack Seoul in the form of the so-called "3-day war." It may be safely said that the mission and activities of the spy ring based in Seoul and North Chungchong Province are linked to such regular or irregular war tactics of the North Korean puppets.

As is well known, the North Korean puppets have never abandoned their 34-year-old original strategy toward the South -- the communization of the Korean Peninsula and its accompanying revolution. To say nothing of their frequent and varied military provocations, including the 25 June southward invasion, they have been apt to attempt to kill people and destroy public buildings by dispatching spies to the South. In recent days, internally, they have officially pronounced the father-son hereditary system, the succession of Kim Chong-il, by pushing ahead with the work to idolatry Kim Il-song's nepotism. Seized with a wild dream of communizing the Korean Peninsula, they unilaterally suspended the North-South talks. While turning away from the reasonable, practice-oriented proposal for peaceful unification put forth by the ROK side, they have a craze for conducting harsh mudslinging propaganda against the ROK and the United States.

In this connection, the purpose of the cunning espionage operations of the North Korean puppets is very clear. Therefore, the way to cope with the North Korean puppets' maneuvering is to thoroughly block all the expected southward operations of the Kim Il-song ring. In the historic ceremony marking the inauguration of domestically-produced fighters, President Chon stressed the "superiority of strength." We cannot stress too much the need to build up our self-defense capabilities in order to cope with the North Korean puppets' ceaseless southward strategy.

It is all the more important to solidify the watertight anticommunist unity so that no spy can find room in this land, as well as to seek the superiority of strength in terms of quantity. Whenever we face this type of case, all people should renew their pledge to further consolidate our unity and should not lower their anticommunist vigilance, thereby setting up a precautionary network.

FURTHER REPORTS ON DOMESTIC F-5F PRODUCTION

Chon Tu-hwan Comments

SK100424 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday North Korea should recognize that it could no longer be a rival of the Republic of Korea, not only in socio-political, economic, and cultural fields, but in the sector of defense-science industry. "If they attempted again to provoke a war with South Korea as a way to solve the contradiction within its system or as a last struggle to settle the ever-widening gap of strength between the South and North, they must keep in mind that such an act is tantamount to digging their own grave," he warned. President Chon went on that South Korea had already outrun North Korea in all aspects through the steady economic development in the 1970's and the gap would be widened in the days to come.

The chief executive made these remarks in a congratulatory address during a ceremony marking the first rolling-out of locally manufactured fighter aircraft at an airbase.

He revealed that securing air strength to safeguard the country's airspace was a fundamental element to the establishment of a self-reliant defense posture, especially in the light of Seoul's location within range of air raids by enemy planes. He said: "The flight of a new and superior plane, "Chegong" (Sky Conqueror), manufactured through steady research and unremitting efforts by our technical hands, is a stepping stone for the bright future of our defense industry and also a crystallization of the national will to achieve self-reliant defense."

"We have already localized most of ground weapons, including firearms for individual use, and made rapid progress in the aircraft field by succeeding in the co-production of high-performance fighter planes following the manufacturing of light helicopters," he said. "The aviation industry is very important not only for buildup of the national defense, but for fostering the defense industry." "It can be said to be a sector very suitable for our future industry in view of its far-reaching technical effects on other industries as a vanguard industry requiring a high-degree of technology and intensified labor," he pointed out.

President Chon emphasized: "We have to take notice of the point that industrially advanced countries in the world are now enjoying wealth and power through the construction of highly technological societies." "Accordingly, we should renew our awareness that the way for Korea to stand with the world's big powers will be possible only through the development of science and technology," he stressed. President Chon said he expected that the home-made aircraft would take exclusive command of the nation's territorial airspace in the not too distant future.

Following his participation in the ceremony, President Chon received a briefing from Taegu City Mayor Yi Sang-hi and directed him to encourage every household to have pumping facilities to cope with drought.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK040430 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Local Production of Fighters"]

[Text] The appearance of F-5F fighters in the nation's air defense yesterday marks a milestone in the continuing pursuit of selfreliancy in national defense. The modern warplane is the first fighter ever produced in the nation's history and, what is more, its high-performance capacity will considerably flex the defense muscle of the country.

The place of air power in modern warfare continues to rise in importance. This proved true in the Korean war, three decades ago, as well as in later hostilities which broke out in other parts of the world. Our adversary in the North certainly learned a dear lesson from its fiasco of 1950-53 which, in turn, may be chiefly attributable to its deficiency in the air.

North Korea has since been desperate in its efforts to make up for the aerial failure. Today Pyongyang's air force surpasses ours roughly by 2:1 in terms of the most outstanding differences between the North and South forces which favor the North.

In closing the gap we should look for quality, not quantity. This point takes on further importance when the proximity of our capital city and, for that matter, other cities to the demilitarized zone is taken into account; Seoul is in a few minutes' flight range of the North Korean warplanes at their forward air bases. From this point of view, the local manufacturing of F5-Fs carries great significance, especially because they outstrip the performance of the MIG-21s which are believed to make up the bulk of the North Korean fighters.

The production also stands for the notable progress being made in the nation's fledgling defense industry. Coming in the wake of small firearms, gunboats and missiles, the F-5F rolling out of the assembly line points to the growing sophistication in industrial technology. This advance is at once conducive to developing other related industries, such as heavy and chemical industries.

The industrial merits of the fighter production will indeed multiply since its process is considered one of the most technology-intensive and one of the most labor-intensive at the same time. Of course, the F-5F production is but a beginning in the sophisticated multiphase manufacturing process. It will be quite some time before the new plant turns out the modern fighter in large quantity.

The progress in the aircraft industry, to all appearances, will be a yardstick to measure the nation's advance in science and technology, as it has been the case with other industrialized countries. In this context, the production of F-5F fighters by private enterprises bodes well for the future of the nation's industry as a whole, which is moving into a more sophisticated stage.

While the new fighters' appearance in the air marks a historic moment in strengthening the defense capability of the nation, it should also signal an unequivocal message to North Korea. Pyongyang's arms buildup which has continued for the past decades after its abortive invasion of the South in the early 50's will hardly provide the aggressive ruler with a second chance. North Korea's armed edge or advantage vs. the South will keep falling in the years ahead as may be heralded by the rapid progress being attained in our munitions industry and more comprehensively, by the increasing distance between the economies of the two sides.

Pyongyang will certainly do well to pause and question the wisdom of sticking by its anachronistic policy toward the South.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON STUDENT, CAMPUS ISSUES

SK061245 Seoul CHANGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Sep 82 p 5

[Interview with Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho by senior social affairs reporter Kum Chang-tae -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: There has been a long-running dispute revolving around criticism that the Education Ministry's policy on colleges is no more than a "measure against campuses" worked out as a result of excessive emphasis on stability.

Answer: I don't think that is true. I used to say in the talks with the college deans that there would be no reason to be concerned about a few demonstrations if our colleges were able to give lectures that are not inferior to the world's standard and if the atmosphere of sincerely pursuing studies were created. The basic objective of the policy on colleges is to enhance their quality to reach the worldwide level. The emphasis on campus stability is not for a political purpose but for elevating the quality of a college education. We can never expect a qualitative elevation of college education amid instability that requires a suspension of lectures and the closure of colleges. Another objective is to create an atmosphere for free discussions. For example, the fact that "1 plus 2 equals 3" can be dictated to students. However, liberal arts and social science can be developed only through open-minded dialogue. This is also applied to an education on ideological criticism. If ideological agony cannot be freely expressed, education on ideological criticism is not possible. However, we should eliminate student activities enforced by doctrinism of a particular circle, which has been a vice in our colleges.

Question: It appears that the question on self-regulation in colleges is being raised from the aspect of student selection. Don't you think something is wrong with the present college entrance examination system, which does not allow schools to select their own students?

Answer: I have no objection to ensuring self-regulation of colleges to the maximum extent, because we cannot expect any sense of responsibility or demonstration of creative will without self-regulation. However, we should pay attention to the point that colleges are not organizations separated from our society.

YONSEI STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION

SK150245 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The police arrested five Yonsei University students Monday on charges of stirring up fellow students for an on-campus demonstration.

KNRC SENDS AID TO PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN SYRIA

SK130758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP) -- The Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) donated 5,000 U.S. dollars to the Syrian Red Crescent Monday to help 15,000 Lebanese and Palestinian refugees accommodated in Syria through the League of Red Cross Societies, the KNRC announced.

JUSTICE MINISTER DEPARTS FOR DELHI CONFERENCE

BK140908 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Sep (SPK) -- A delegation of the Justice Ministry led by its minister, Uk Bun Chheun, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 13 September, to attend an international conference of democratic lawyers which will convene in New Delhi 17-19 September.

At the end of this conference, the delegation will leave for Ulaanbaatar, the Mongolian capital, where it will take part in a conference of justice ministers of socialist countries planned to be held 25-27 September.

HUN SEN RECEIVES NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR

BK150530 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, received J.C. Shama, acting charge d'affaires of India to Kampuchea.

The New Indian diplomat replaces Nigam Prakash who left his post to take up other duties.

COMMENTARY SCORES DK 'SLANDER' AGAINST SRV TROOPS

BK150828 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Genocidal Clique Is Resorting To Slander in Order To Cover Up Their Own Criminal Acts"]

[Text] During the 3 years, 8 months and 20 days of their Democratic Kampuchean regime, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- a most subservient lackey of the Beijing Chinese expansionists -- massacred innocent people, **destroyed** all national structures and changed Kampuchean territory into a jail without walls, soaked with blood and tears to an extent never before encountered in mankind's history, by implementing foolish Maoist theory. All generations of the Kampuchean people will always remember and can never forget these unbearable, tragic happenings. Mankind all over the world has strongly condemned the barbarous and savage acts committed by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique against the innocent Kampuchean people. The whole of humanity has welcomed the rebirth of the Kampuchean territory and people. It has also expressed its profound gratitude to the Vietnamese People's Army for its help to rescue the Kampuchean people from genocide. Aware that public opinion knows more about these barbarous, inhuman acts, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal clique is trying every trick to change the truth to hide their criminal hands which are soaked with the people's blood.

Recently the genocidal gang made successive slanders about the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge radio station broadcast ridiculous slanders, saying that the Vietnamese troops, who are fulfilling their internationalist duties in Kampuchea, built jails and arrested and imprisoned people without trial. Such a distortion of facts undoubtedly has a poisonous new goal of fooling world public opinion, slandering the sincere assistance and support of the Vietnamese People's Army to the Kampuchean people and, in particular, driving a wedge into Kampuchean-Vietnam relations to destroy the bounds of solidarity between the two peoples.

In fact, everybody realizes that the Vietnamese army rescued Kampuchea and its people from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime -- the most subservient lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists.

Up to now, apart from their duty to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Kampuchea against the threat of the Beijing Chinese expansionists and their lackeys, the Vietnamese People's Army has distributed foodstuffs to the Kampuchean people and assisted them in building schools and hospitals, repairing communications lines and hydraulics networks, serving in the agricultural field, and contributing to the defense of the people who are making efforts to increase production and so on. Therefore, these shameless slanders created by the genocidal clique are foolish tricks to cover up their most criminal act of massacring 3 million innocent Kampucheans. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea conforms to the sacred wish of the Kampuchean people to continue and develop the special militant tradition of solidarity between the two fraternal peoples -- the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples -- in their struggle against the common enemy -- the Beijing Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. These special militant solidarity bonds have been strengthened and expanded, and there is no reactionary force which can divide or destroy them. Past experience has shown that by the force of this special militant solidarity, we have successively defeated our common enemies and will undoubtedly score more and greater victories in the future.

It is very clear that these cheap and exaggerated slanders spread by the genocidal gang are aimed at fooling world public opinion about the reality in Kampuchea before the upcoming 37th session of the UN General Assembly. These outdated tricks that they use to change white to black are to support their unstable seat at the United Nations and serve the ambitions of Beijing and Washington.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the entire Kampuchean people have full rights as citizens of an independent country, which has all state institutions. Our new regime has correct laws for citizens. It is a state which has genuine democracy. In particular, during the recent third session of its first term, the National Assembly unanimously adopted the law on investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens. This law enables citizens to participate in the management of the state and society and to share in the supervision of all the activities of cadres, employees, workers and combatants serving in various state and social organizations to defend the interests of the state and the collective as well as their own legitimate interests. All of this clearly shows that our new regime always heightens the role of our people to be the masters of their own destiny.

CHEA SOTH ON IMPLEMENTING 1982 PRODUCTION TASKS

BK141213 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Summary] "A ceremony was held at the Ministry of Planning at 0845 on 13 September to close a meeting on planning work which had proceeded successfully for over a month. Present on the presidium for the occasion were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Comrade Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning; Comrade Chhim Seng, deputy minister of communications, transport and posts; and cadres from various central ministries and departments."

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Chea Soth highly appraised the successful outcome of the meeting and exhorted all participants on their immediate tasks to be implemented for the defense and successful construction of the country. He said: "From now until the end of the year, in implementing the 1982 production plan we must vigorously stimulate the forces of all levels and sectors to fulfill the following significant tasks:

"1. To accelerate the land tilling drive, take care of various establishments and strive to fulfill the production plan during the current rainy season.

"Each region must take measures to increase the planting acreage and make all-round preparations for increasing the yield of rice and other crops in the 1983 rainy season;

"2. To take measures to improve the living conditions of the armed forces, workers, personnel and cadres; to implement various measures to help peasants who face shortages and difficulties in the period prior to harvest time in the new season; and to make all-round preparations so the purchase of rice, which is drawing near, goes smoothly together with the selling of necessary goods to the people.

"3. To manage well the education work for the 1982-83 scholastic year;

"4. To improve the control of goods, materials, finance and [words indistinct] so as to ensure the smooth management of the balance sheet, regulations, the income statement of the state budget and repayment to the bank."

The genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique has destroyed our national society to its roots. Our rebirth and the current struggle to restore our economy and develop social work are made possible by the great efforts of our people throughout the country and by the immense support given us by the fraternal socialist countries and various international organizations. Although we have made many achievements, there are yet many tasks in the economic field for us to fulfill in order to improve our people's living conditions. Our enemy has suffered successive defeats. If the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists in collusion with their lackeys of all stripes continue their insane opposition against our Kampuchean revolution, they will definitely suffer even more serious defeats. We must always heighten our revolutionary vigilance, increase our national defense and fight and be ready to fight against the remnants of all the reactionary groups. We must be ready to crush the enemy's psychological warfare, espionage and subversive maneuvers.

In the past years, we have achieved development in various aspects, including the rebirth of our country; construction and expansion of state power at all levels and in all revolutionary sectors; the restoration and construction of the economic system and the economic management system; and many big successes in various fields. With all these achievements, our people have become more confident in the new regime and in the leadership of the KPRP and their people's revolutionary state. The revolutionary situation in our country is absolutely irreversible.

In order to carry out successfully all the tasks mentioned above, all of us must focus on the following points:

"The most important and major task is to mobilize forces to restore agricultural production. On the agricultural front, we must be determined to strive to achieve greater success, in particular, we must vigorously increase the production of food reserve. We must expand the production of rubber and various important industrial crops for use as raw materials in the industrial field and create a source of crops for export; increase the drive to raise oxen, buffalo, hogs and fowl; stimulate and advise the people to reclaim more fallow land and to increase the production seasons by using technical and ordinary measures with the aim of increasing the yield of rice and other crops; strive to ensure good conditions and preparations in various aspects for increasing the rice yield, conducting various other operations to exploit resources and [words indistinct]. We must prepare measures for organizing and controlling work, mobilize efforts to solve a number of conditions in order to stabilize production at a number of important industrial enterprises and promote craftsmanship so it serves agricultural production and the people's livelihood."

The comrade then spoke on the control and promotion of trade circulation and networks with the aim of stimulating trade exchanges in the fields of exports and economic cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Concerning communications and transport, the comrade stressed the appropriate use of the means of transportation to economize on fuel oil and effectively control the goods to be transported. He also stressed the need to stimulate the people to join in rebuilding irrigation networks.

Later, representatives of the planning sector from various provinces, municipalities, ministries and departments took the floor and pledged to vigorously and successfully fulfill the 1982-83 economic plan. "This ceremony ended at 1100 in a most joyous and intimate atmosphere."

KHIEU SAMPHAN IN NEW YORK FOR UNGA SESSION

BK150309 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and vice president of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 37th UN General Assembly, arrived in New York on the afternoon of 12 September. Accompanying Vice President Khieu Samphan were Mrs Ieng Thirith, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Keat Chhon, the vice president's adviser on foreign affairs, and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Vice president Khieu Samphan and his delegation were greeted on arrival at the airport by Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, Ambassadors Chan Youran and Hing Un, and other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation already in New York. Representatives of the Khmer-U.S. Association and many other Kampucheans residing in New York also went to the airport to meet our delegation.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation was also greeted by Ambassador Mi Guojun, the PRC charge d'affaires at the United Nations. Mrs (Bouffon) from the UN Protocol Department also went to the airport to welcome the Democratic Kampuchean delegation on behalf of the UN Secretary General.

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT CHAN YOURAN VISITS BURUNDI

BK120234 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt and envoy of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, paid a friendship visit to Burundi from 6 to 8 September.

On 7 September, His Excellency Edouard Nzambimana, Burundi minister of foreign affairs, received and held a cordial conversation with Chan Youran. Chan Youran conveyed the profound thanks of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and Kampuchean people to His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and the government and friendly people of Burundi for their firm support to the just struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchean Government against the aggression and expansion of the Hanoi Vietnamese.

His excellency the foreign minister of Burundi reiterated the stand of the Republic of Burundi in firmly supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle to defend their national independence, sovereignty and their rights and freedoms. His excellency also expressed satisfaction over the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is of great significance to the Kampuchean people's struggle to liberate their fatherland.

PRESIDENT ISSUES DECREE ON ARMY NAME CHANGE

BK150557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 15 Sep 82

[16 July decree issued by the Presidential Office]

[Text] The peaceful, independent, unified and socialist LPDR; Presidential Office, No 75/PO; Vientiane, 16 July 1982

Decree on the change of the Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA] to the Lao People's Army [LPA]:

In view of the resolutions of the National Congress of the people's representatives on 2 December 1975; in view of the proposal of the Council of Ministers and the decision of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee of the LPDR; to promote and expand the fine, true nature of the LPLA in the cause of national defense and socialist construction and the cause of building the army into a well-organized and modern revolutionary army, the president of the LPDR issues the following decree:

1. To change the name of the LPLA to the LPA.
2. The Council of Ministers, the minister of national defense, and all cadres and combatants in the LPA are required to correctly comply with this decree beginning the date of this signature.

Sealed and signed: Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR

DPRK NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION HELD IN VIENTIANE

BK110936 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 10 (KPL) -- The charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos, on September 8, held here a function to mark his 34th National Day.

Present on this occasion were Sali Vongkhamsac, vice premier and chairman of State Planning Committee, and Kham-Ouane Boupha, deputy minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and vice-chairman of Lao Committee for the Support of Korean Fatherland Reunification. The function proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

PHOTO EXHIBITION ON SRV -- Vientiane, September 1 (KPL) -- The Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism and the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association (LVFA), in coordination with the Vietnam Embassy to Laos, yesterday held here a photo exhibition to mark the 37th National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Present at the opening ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party CC, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Souk Vongsak, member of the party CC, president of the LVFA; Sisana Sisan, member of the party CC, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khamphai Boupha, member of the party CC, acting minister of foreign affairs; and other members of the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction. Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador and other diplomatic envoys to Laos were also present. [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

NEW FAO REPRESENTATIVE -- Vientiane, September 9 (OANA-KPL) -- Khamsing Sai-Gnakon, deputy minister of agriculture, agri-cooperative and irrigation, on September 7, received here the new representative of FAO, Edovard Jacque Dettloff. The discussion particularly dealt on the questions of animal raising, cultivation and agri-coop work in which E. Dettloff pledged to play his part in helping to meet targets in this field for the interests of the Lao people. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 9 Sep 82 BK]

OUTCOME OF PRC'S 12TH CPC CONGRESS ASSESSED

BK070220 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "China Congress Vital to Future Policy Towards Sea"]

[Text] Drawing parallels between important incidents is at best dangerous and, at worst, downright ridiculous. But the temptation is almost irresistible to compare the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956 and the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which is just concluding.

Both of them brought down personality cults -- Nikita Khrushchev denigrated Stalin to such an extent that the Soviet Union's encyclopaedia published just a few months later devoted only three paragraphs to that 'great wartime leader', while in Beijing, right now, Chairman Mao Zedong, or the great helmsman, is being consigned to limbo.

But let us not push comparisons further before we become downright stupid. When the largest country in the world holds its all-powerful party congress, the rest of the world listens and dithers in various interpretations, none of which could possibly be right. Those of us who have read Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao, and who consider ourselves experts in communist theory, do not really know how the system works when it comes to the lower echelons where human frailties supersede party policy.

We consider the 12th Communist Party Congress of China as highly important from our point of view because we do not want to take a macrocosmic view, which we leave to analysts of greater stature who have a facile global view of important events. The question we are trying to answer is simple: How does the 12th Communist Party Congress of China affect Southeast Asia? At the risk of oversimplification, we can categorically say that the Chinese have moved from the bane of gerontocracy -- the bane of dictatorships, communist or otherwise -- to the opening both in government and party for young persons not only with new ideas but also with the physical energy to implement party policy.

But the Chinese are Asians and Asians will be Asians, which is another way of saying that elders will always be respected. Septuagenarian Deng Xiaoping, the architect of post-Mao China, who opened the 12th congress despite the fact that it should have been opened by 'Chairman' Hu Yaobang, has come up with a compromise that will, we trust, work out in the best interests of China and over the region in which she exercises influence. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, another Chinese, did the same thing a couple of years ago when he kicked upstairs both Goh Keng Swee and S. Rajaratnam to the positions of deputy prime ministers (or 'elders') to bring in 'young blood'. The Chinese congress, which has followed Deng's format, has done something like that, but in quite a different way. Eliminating gerontocracy, it has created what is a council of elders who will act in an advisory capacity to both the government and the Communist Party. The abolishing of the post of the 'chairman' of the Communist Party, we figure, is not important except where it concerns the nomenclature which is associated with Mao and Hua Guofeng -- both of whom have been downgraded. Hu, of course, will be the secretary of the party, a position he concurrently holds now with that of chairmanship.

If we read the outcome of the 12th congress correctly, we are going to have a more dynamic China that is going to be more outgoing, even more than when Deng was influencing the policies with its modernization programme and taking trips abroad that included such countries like the United States and Thailand. Not being mind-readers, we do not know who the members of the younger generation will be who will take over if not the reins of power at least the implementation of power with all the verve that youth can bring into the picture.

The 'council of elders' is there both at the national level and at the provincial level. The role of the council is very clear as both Hu and Deng explained it to the congress -- to give the new leadership the head but to see to it that neither in domestic or foreign policy it goes overboard.

This new leadership will give China a new impetus in the complications that have arisen internationally but more specially to the region that is most close to her -- the Soviet Union and Southeast Asia.

It is one of the anomalies that the Soviet Union and China have government-to-government relationship but no party to party relationship. How far the reverberations of the 12th congress will go in resolving the Sino-Soviet conflict is for pundits of international stature to analyse. But we can clearly say, there is every reason for Thailand and fellow-members of ASEAN to be happy about the outcome.

As the super-powers confront each other -- Afghanistan, Poland, or the gas pipeline to Europe -- it is for the small countries of this region to be glad that a highly stabilizing influence is emanating from Beijing. Vietnam will have a completely different understanding of the congress than we have. But there are other serious questions from Beijing's point of view: Taiwan and Hong Kong. A new leadership, despite the council of elders, may take a more aggressive attitude towards Taiwan and may run into a confrontation with the United States that was barely avoided a few months ago. The lease on Hong Kong's New Territories expires in 1997 -- 15 years from now -- and major decisions will have to be discussed with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she visits Beijing this month. However, the outcome of the congress is more favourable to Southeast Asia than had been expected. Those who understand Southeast Asia are in the right places, and those who may come into power -- restricted though that may be -- will be tougher than the present leadership.

POST: TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON LAOS TO BE EASED

BK150612 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Thailand has shortened the list of strategic goods which may not be exported to Laos, thus opening a door to what could become a lucrative trade in medicine, tyres, bicycles, dry cell batteries and automobile spare parts. This is the result of a visit to Laos last month by a 20-member trade team led by Commerce Minister Punmi Punyasi. The ministry said the Lao medicine department has carried out quality tests after asking for samples from eight categories of medicine and is pleased with the results, which will pave the way for more bilateral trade.

The deputy director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, Mrs Oranut Osathanon, was part of the Thai team, and she said that apart from discussing problems concerning bilateral trade expansion, the Lao have asked Thailand to review the list of 272 items banned from Laos. Included in this list are 178 chemical products, and Thai officials reportedly told their Lao counterparts the ban had been imposed as part of national security measures. However, as a result of the trade talks, the Commerce Ministry announced partial relaxation of the ban. The ministry also said that many private Lao firms have expressed interest in buying several Thai products.

Mrs Oranut said provincial governors have been instructed to relax the ban on many essential goods such as bicycles, medicines, tyres and batteries.

ATHIT BACKS DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT 'WITH RULES'

BK130216 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek, who will take up his new position as the top army chief next month, said yesterday that he had always supported a democratic form of government for Thailand and would continue to do so.

However, he warned, a democracy could not allow uncontrolled freedom which infringes on the right of others. "You must have a democracy with rules and regulations," General Athit said. He said that if there was any trouble which threatened the stability of Thailand, the army might have to move in to guard the country. However, he said, the army would not come in and take control.

General Athit was speaking to reporters at a resthouse in Sura Naree camp in Nakhon Ratchasima Province. On Saturday night he attended a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his home in Korat to celebrate General Athit's promotion. About 40 officers attended. The two-hour dinner, at which a three-piece band entertained the guests, ended at about 2100. No reporters were allowed into the dinner.

In yesterday's interview, General Athit described the present government as a good one, and General Prem is also a good man whose government not only has the support of the army, but also of neighbouring countries.

Urged by reporters to comment on coup rumours, General Athit said: "We should not even talk about coups. I don't even think about it."

Asked if he had any idea who was responsible for last week's bomb explosion at the Defence Ministry, General Athit said: "I usually do not make comments unless I have evidence about the matter. If I knew who was responsible, I would already have dragged him in."

Earlier, General Athit expressed his deep gratitude to his majesty the king for his appointment as the next army commander-in-chief. He also thanked outgoing Army Commander-in-chief Gen Prayut Charumani, adding that the army chief made the decision of his own accord. Apart from thanking all his fellow army officers and friends for their support, General Athit said that he had always worked well with the police and civilians and looked forward to their continued cooperation and support.

Asked if he was troubled by being appointed to the top army post, the general said it was the duty of all soldiers to work together for the benefit of the army. He said the other people chosen for top posts in last week's reshuffle were picked because they were all good, hard-working men with experience, and he did not expect to run into any problems, as they "made up a good team."

Asked if he had any specific policies in mind for the army, General Athit said that he could not comment yet, as he had not officially taken up the position. But he did say that if any changes were to be made for the good of the army, discussions would be carried out with all concerned. General Athit added that all the previous commanders-in-chief had implemented good policies, and said he would follow in their footsteps. He said that ever since he embarked on a military career he had held on to one principle -- justice -- when making decisions and performing his duties.

When asked if, as commander-in-chief, he would allow the "Young Turks" involved in last year's coup attempt to return to the service, he said the decision was not his alone to make.

ARMY REPORTS ON DOCTORS LEAVING CPT RANKS CITED

BK150107 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] It has been reported by the 2d Army Region chief of intelligence that, in addition to the defections of high and low-level members, the northeastern branch of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is facing another major problem -- the defections of its doctors. Nearly 30 CPT doctors in the northeast have surrendered to the authorities.

It has also been predicted that the defections are leaving the CPT with few doctors to treat their sick and wounded, and if the trend continues, the CPT guerrillas will not be able to stay in the jungles. The chief said it would be hard for the outlawed Communist Party to train more doctors because those who are leaving were trained in Vietnam and China.

According to the chief, the 2d Army Region will today hold a welcoming ceremony for communist defectors at its base. There will also be a display of weapons which the defectors had either brought with them or had led the army to where they had been hidden in jungle hideouts.

Meanwhile, in Sakon Nakhon Province, the 2d Army Region's intelligence division reports that a total of 5,690 communist insurgents gave themselves up between 1 October 1975 to 31 August this year. The three main functions of the 2d Army Region are communist suppression, elimination of communist infiltration along the border and development of well-trained civilian militias.

According to the report, since 1974, the army has had several successes in its suppression campaigns. These include the recapturing of villages under communist control, defections and the creation of the village defense volunteers, who have contributed a great deal to the communist suppression in the northeast.

UDOM DEFECTION TERMED 'SEVERE SETBACK' TO CPT

BK140611 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "The Success of Government Announcement 66/2523"]

[Text] The recent defection of a senior leader of the Communist Party of Thailand, Udom Sisuwan -- a member of the party's Politburo and Central Committee -- and his subsequent surrender to government authorities is a major result of the government's communist suppression policy under the Prime Minister's Office Announcement 66/2523. It is also the most severe setback to date for the group that calls itself the Communist Party of Thailand, or CPT.

Udom, who was also formerly the chairman of the united front to coordinate patriotic and democratic forces, a front organization of the CPT, is the latest of the hundreds of the members of the CPT to defect and give themselves up to the authorities.

Udom Sisuwan is one of the founders and leaders of the CPT. He received his political education in (Tianan) from the Chinese Communist Party and returned to Thailand to carry out subversive activities after World War II. He is known to have played a prominent role in controlling the party's propaganda and education apparatus since the time of its founding. He has also written a number of books on communism, as well as on arts and literature from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint.

Before Udom Sisuwan's defection, a number of leading party members as well as students and labor activists who had earlier joined the CPT had surrendered to the government after realizing that the Prime Minister's Office Announcement 66/2523 gives them the chance to return to normal life in society and to be assured of fair and just treatment from the authorities.

Apart from Udom Sisuwan, there are reports that some of his colleagues also intend to surrender themselves, such as Pluang Wannasi, a member of the Central Committee; Sin Toemlim, secretary general of the southern branch of the CPT; and other members of the Central Committee, (?which) will have the result of weakening the CPT and putting it in a state of disarray.

Former chairman of the now-defunct Socialist Party of Thailand Khasaeng Suksai, who was also once with the CPT, told reporters that the surrender of Udom Sisuwan and Pluang Wannasi would adversely affect the CPT, as it is tantamount to cutting off its arms and legs. He also said that he was pleased and satisfied with the Prime Minister's Office Announcements 66/2523 and 65/2525 which gave the opportunity for these people to turn themselves in to the authorities with firm assurances for their safety and future in society.

Ever since the Prime Minister's Announcement 66/2523 was issued, the government has been achieving results also in its suppression campaign against the communist insurgents. Communist terrorist camps and bases in the south, north and northeast regions have been captured and destroyed by government forces. There has been a tremendous reduction in communist terrorist activities in areas which were once their strongholds. Many of these areas have now been opened up and been turned into productive farmland.

Police Maj Gen Ari Karibut, deputy commander of the Central Investigation Bureau, who was the first person to meet Udom after his defection, disclosed that during preliminary investigation Udom told him that he decided to surrender to the government because the Prime Minister's Office Announcement 66/2523 allows for a person to engage in political activities openly through the democratic progress.

The defection and surrender of Udom Sisuwan and his party attests to the success of government communist suppression policy under the Prime Minister's Office Announcement 66/2523, which uses political, economic and social as well as military measures in the fight against the CPT and its terrorist wing.

BRIEFS

1981 RICE EXPORTS -- It has been learned that Malaysia, the third largest buyer of Thai rice last year, moved into the number one slot in the first half of this year, during which it bought 278,600 tons of rice -- replacing Iran, which moved down to the fifth position. China, which ranked fourth last year, replaced the Soviet Union in the number two position, buying over 200,000 tons of rice during the first half of this year. Coming third was Madagascar, a minor buyer previously, which bought over 160,000 tons of Thai rice during the period under review. Thailand exported a total of 1.94 million tons of rice to about 70 countries in the first half of 1982. Of this, some 1.19 million tons, or 61.63 percent, were sold by private exporters, and the balance by the government. Of the country's main buyers of rice, Malaysia, China, Senegal and Indonesia bought their rice on a government-to-government basis. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Sep 82 BK]

ARMY PAPER HITS ASEAN MILITARY EXERCISE PROPOSAL

BK141247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Sep 82

[14 September QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by Huynh Mai]

[Text] Amid the din of the exchange of views among the authorities of the ASEAN countries to form a perfect common strategy, a high-pitched voice was raised to urge the countries of this bloc to participate in joint multilateral military exercises. It is believed such exercises will increase strength against the communist strength in the region.

Commenting on this matter, Huynh Mai wrote the following article in today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: At a time when the U.S. imperialists are intensifying the arms race, waging a cold war and preparing a hot war by conducting a series of large-scale battle exercises that include the NATO and ANZUS blocs and joint U.S.-Japanese, U.S.-South Korean and U.S.-Thai forces, this call upon the ASEAN bloc to engage in regional battle exercises constitutes collusion with the war zealots. This is a matter which cannot be forgiven by the peace-loving people in Southeast Asia and the world.

Washington-Beijing collusion has been the sole cause of disturbances and insecurity in Southeast Asia. The fact that the United States has increased its military forces in Southeast Asia and has supported the Beijing expansionists and big-nation hegemonists in waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries and in using Maoist organizations to conduct subversive activities in the ASEAN countries constitutes a dangerous threat to the independence, sovereignty, security and peace of the Southeast Asian countries.

The primary and most urgent duty of the Southeast Asian people now is to struggle against the U.S.-China schemes in order to protect peace, stability and security in the region. This is a matter of survival for the ASEAN countries.

With their unswerving foreign policy of peace and friendship, the Vietnamese people as well as the other Indochinese peoples always wish to live in friendship with all Southeast Asian countries. They want to hold dialogues and have contacts to better mutual understanding and to cooperate in building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship.

We had to take the initiative by advancing positive and constructive proposals to ease regional tension in the interests of all the peoples of the regional countries and for the sake of world peace and security. This act of good will has been welcomed by the world public and many leaders of Southeast Asian countries. Those who plot to check and sabotage the trends of detente and dialogue by their adventurous policy of belligerence and confrontation are unwise. They will only meet with defeat. No one can check the advance of history.

'SPECIAL RELATIONS' AMONG SRV, LPDR, PRK VIEWED

BK101658 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 5 Sep 82

["Excerpt" from August 1982 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by (Ha Giao): "Our Armed Forces' National Duty and International Obligations and the Special Relations Among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea"]

[Text] After dealing with our armed forces' national duty and international obligations, the article analyzes the special relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It says: The special relations among the three brother peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula have been put to the test over the past 50 years in face of the schemes by many truculent and wicked enemies to divide them. Despite countless ups and downs, this international friendship has remained firm and durable and has become binding on the revolution in each country and in the three countries.

Facts prove that the solidarity and militant alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are an objective necessity and a life-or-death demand of each nation and of the three nations. The geographical and historical conditions have created for Vietnam, as well as Laos and Kampuchea, an objective demand, which is that the Indochinese people must necessarily depend on and be attached to each other to oppose the common enemy. They must rely completely on and help each other to achieve their national liberation and defense goals. Only thus can they together survive and thrive.

For more than a century, the three nations have constantly faced common enemies, ranging from the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists to the Chinese expansionists. These enemies have all pursued a policy of aggression against the three Indochinese countries and transformed Indochina into a battlefield while, at the same time, applying a divide and rule policy in an effort to weaken the resistance forces of each country and of the three countries.

The situation in each of the Indochinese countries has a direct and strong effect on all three countries. As long as one of them continues to be a victim of aggression by the enemy, the other two cannot have peace. When the independence of one country is imperiled, the sovereignty of the other two is threatened. Only when the Lao and Kampuchea revolutions are firm and strong can the Vietnamese revolution be in a position to advance favorably. Only when the Vietnamese revolution is firm and strong can the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions continue to develop in spite of the opposition and sabotage by the enemy. The specific historical conditions of each country are different, as are the time, scale, form and degree of development of the patriotic war in each country. But because the peoples of the three countries are united, attached and allied closely to each other in the fight against the common enemy according to the correct revolutionary line of each country, they have jointly won victories recently.

Having faced the diversified realities of revolutionary struggle over the past few decades, and being more clearly aware of the valuable lesson on the essential solidarity among the three countries, the people of each country, under the common leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party, and later under the leadership of their country's vanguard party, have voluntarily achieved solidarity and alliance with the peoples of the other two countries. They have contributed to accelerating the revolution in the brother countries while, at the same time, creating the greatest combined force for the revolution in their own country and in the three countries in order to defeat the enemy.

Quickly aware of this objective truth, our party people and armed forces have always been of the same mind with and loyal to the Lao and Kampuchean peoples. Under all circumstances, they are ready to make the necessary sacrifices in order to fulfill their international obligations toward the two brother countries. They consider the duty to help friends win and defend their national independence and build socialism in their countries as their own duty to do the same thing in their own country.

The cooperation among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is comprehensive and lasting. It will enable each country to develop all of its strengths so that all three countries will be strong under all circumstances.

In the relations among the three brother peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula, the objective demand is that not only must they be united and attached to each other and achieve a militant alliance among themselves, but they must also cooperate with each other comprehensively and on a long-term basis.

As Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have successfully fulfilled their national liberation duties and, together, are performing their national defense and socialist construction tasks, they are enjoying new and favorable conditions for developing their cooperation to new, higher degrees.

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos and between Vietnam and Kampuchea in 1977 and 1979 respectively, has an important turning point in the development of the three countries' cooperation. This comprehensive cooperation involves all domains, including political, military, economic and cultural fields as well as all tasks concerning national defense and socialist construction. This cooperation is aimed not only at meeting the urgent and immediate requirements but also at meeting the basic and long-term requirements of each country and the three countries' revolutions, and at serving the present and future generations.

The Fifth VCP Congress has affirmed that the special relationship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is an evolutionary law of the three countries' revolutions. It is a vital relationship that determines the fates and destiny of the three nations. From generation to generation, our people must maintain this pure and special relationship and consistently consolidate the traditional solidarity and the militant alliance of our three fraternal countries. The strengthening of this relationship is a firm guarantee for the success of the cause of defending independence and freedom and of building socialism in each country and in the Indochinese Peninsula as a whole. It is also a very important factor for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The assistance given to one another by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is the spontaneous assistance among natural allies and close friends for the mutual interests of the three countries and of each individual nation.

President Ho Chi Minh once pointed out a noted theory on international solidarity and the natural relationship between the national task and the international obligation of the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship -- a theory characterized by a truism which is shining and simple -- by saying that helping a friendly country is helping ourselves. This theory has proven true: In helping Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam has contributed to strengthening the revolutions of its two fraternal countries. When they are strong, they in turn create favorable conditions for strengthening the Vietnamese revolution, thereby consolidating the three countries' strength.

The Lao and Kampuchean revolutions contribute positively to defending Vietnam's western area and the whole Indochinese Peninsula. The Vietnamese revolution, on the other hand, contributes actively to firmly protecting the eastern, northeastern and southeastern areas of Laos and Kampuchea as well as the Indochinese Peninsula.

While our party and people are wholeheartedly carrying out their international duties in Laos and Kampuchea, we have in turn received valuable support and great, multifaceted assistance from these two fraternal nations. The spontaneous solidarity, the militant alliance and the comprehensive cooperation shown and provided by Laos and Kampuchea are valuable support and assistance to our country.

Vietnamese armed forces units and specialists have carried out their activities in Laos and Kampuchea according to the treaties signed between Vietnam and these two fraternal countries. In carrying out their tasks there they have performed their lofty international obligations toward the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions and at the same time have performed their sacred duties of defending and building their own beloved fatherland.

The special relationship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has been formed and developed on the firm foundation of revolutionary sentiments of Marxism-Leninism and the correct revolutionary line of each country, the militant solidarity, the profound comradeship and the close fraternal relations of the cadres and peoples of the three countries.

The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples have enjoyed a close relationship since time immemorial. They have assisted one another to survive and develop. When the French colonialists committed aggression against and dominated the whole Indochinese Peninsula, the three nations lost their sovereignty and faced a common enemy -- the French colonialists. The three peoples ever firmly strengthened their solidarity to fight to regain their independence.

When Marxism-Leninism was introduced by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc in the three Indochinese countries and when the Indochinese Communist Party was founded, the relations among the three nations of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea developed further on a new, very firm basis provided by Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the party's correct revolutionary lines. These relations developed in a very diversified manner into exceptional relations and went through many years of ordeals during the fierce and victorious struggles led by the vanguard party of each respective country -- parties which were born from the Indochinese Communist Party-- against the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists.

The exceptional relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have also developed on the basis of close and faithful revolutionary sentiments and sincere and loyal revolutionary morality. The peoples of the three countries have gone through many ups and downs, but they have never abandoned one another.

They have always been closely attached to each other. If they found their friends in difficulty or facing losses or troubles, they would readily make their greatest sacrifices, including their own flesh and blood, in order to help their friends. It is especially noteworthy that over the past few years -- while the Chinese expansionists have been resorting to every possible trick, both brazen and sophisticated, to rekindle national hatred between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos -- the three peoples have continued to love and trust each other, have united more closely than ever before and have actively assisted each other in defeating their common enemy.

Our party has always enhanced the qualities of our army cadres and army men as genuine international fighters, trying to teach them how to respect and love their friends, how to take the initiative in showing their sincere solidarity with their friends, how to give active assistance to and remain modest in learning from friends and how to love and respect the peoples, cadres and combatants of the friendly countries just as they do with their own beloved ones.

We are very happy to learn that the revolutions of the friendly countries have become even more victorious, that the friendly comrades have further matured, and that the peoples of the friendly countries are increasingly enjoying peace and happiness.

Besides our Vietnamese people, it is possible that there are very few people who can understand the faithful and flawless solidarity and the pure and disinterested international assistance being given to Laos and Kampuchea by Vietnam more than the parties and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea themselves.

Speaking of these international sentiments for Vietnam, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, once said: As directed and advised by the VCP and President Ho, those Vietnamese cadres, combatants and civilians being sent to help the Lao revolution have upheld the spirit of proletarian internationalism by sharing weal and woe with us, performing all the difficult jobs themselves while leaving other easier ones to us -- their friends -- fighting side by side with us and loving and caring for the Lao people just as they do with their own parents and blood brothers. Many Vietnamese comrades have devoted their whole lives to the Lao people's revolutionary undertaking.

Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, also said: Our people, through many successive generations, have all realized that for the sake of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, the Vietnamese people have had to endure countless sacrifices during the extremely hard struggle, the longest struggle in the world's history. No words can fully describe the heartbeats of the many generations of Vietnamese mothers when they saw their beloved sons off to go and fight by the side of our compatriots. No words can describe the length of the many journeys made by the communist fighters of the two countries who have traversed countless mountains, rivers, mountain passes and streams in order to defeat their common enemy and regain independence and freedom for the two nations. For our entire party and people, the name Vietnam is very sacred. Vietnam stands for revolutionary heroism. Vietnam is a synonym for proletarian internationalism.

Vietnam stands for pure minds, for faithfulness, for close solidarity and for lofty sacrifices. These meritorious deeds will remain engraved forever in the hearts of all the patriotic Kampucheans, now as well as in those of the many future generations of their descendants.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY GROUP

Nguyen Huu Tho Banquet Speech

OW130925 Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 13 -- Speaking at the banquet given in honour of the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation here on September 11, chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho said:

Over the past 38 years, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, with their industry and their creative labour, and with the close alliance and all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, the Bulgarian people have made great achievements in socialist construction, providing Bulgaria with a modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology, and steadily improving their material and cultural life.

On the strength of these achievements, and with a foreign policy of peace and international cooperation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has made important contributions to peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe, thus actively helping to strengthen the socialist system and advance the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

As close comrades-in-arms of the Bulgarian people, the Vietnamese people rejoice at and are proud of Bulgaria's growth, which is strongly encouraging them in building and defending their country.

On behalf of the National Assembly and people of Vietnam, I wish the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, still greater success in building a developed socialist society in their beautiful country.

Nguyen Huu Tho went on: The Vietnamese people fully support the peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries to remove the danger of war, maintain detente, consolidate peace, encourage mutual trust, and promote cooperation among countries.

We affirm full support for Bulgaria's constructive, consistent foreign policy of peace, and welcome its efforts and initiatives to develop good neighbourhood relations and mutual cooperation with the Balkan countries with a view to building the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, thus contributing to peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the rest of the world.

Concerning relations between Vietnam and Bulgaria, Nguyen Huu Tho said: Our two peoples are bound by a fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-sided cooperation which their respected leaders -- Ho Chi Minh and Dimitrov -- cultivated with great care. The official visit to Bulgaria in October 1975 by a Vietnam party and government delegation led by party General Secretary Le Duan, the official visit to Vietnam in October 1979 by a Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Chairman Todor Zhivkov, and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries marked very good developments in the relations between our two parties, states and peoples.

In this satisfactory, all-sided development, relations between the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and that of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have been constantly consolidated and extended. The official visit to Bulgaria in 1977 by a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Truong Chinh and our present visit are of great significance.

Nguyen Huu Tho said that the Bulgarian party, National Assembly, government and people had given the Vietnamese people a precious assistance and strong support in every field during the war to save their country from U.S. aggression as well as in the struggle to build Vietnam and protect it from the policy of aggression of Chinese expansionism and hegemony at present.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the National Assembly and the people of Vietnam, I sincerely thank the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the State Council, the government and the fraternal people of Bulgaria for their precious support and assistance given us with so much feeling of (?proletarian) internationalism".

Todorov Banquet Address

OW130955 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 13 -- Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, spoke highly of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between his country and Vietnam in a speech here last Saturday. Making a toast at a banquet given in his honour by the Vietnamese National Assembly chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, Stanko Todorov said: "The Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, have obtained remarkable achievements in surmounting the grave consequences of the U.S. and Chinese aggressions. They are restoring many industrial agricultural, transport and communication and other projects and relocating the work force in a rational way". He noted that the two strategic tasks set by the Fifth VCP Congress, namely, socialist construction and national defence, were being effectively implemented.

Stanko Todorov warmly welcomed the resolution of the VCP Congress to consolidate and promote comprehensive cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism as the keystone of the foreign policy of the Vietnamese party and government. He called the militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which, he said, have brought about profound changes in the revolution of these three Indochinese countries. [sentence as received]

Stanko Todorov went on: "Imperialism and Beijing hegemonism are trying to reverse history by hampering the effective development of socialism in Vietnam and Laos and the consolidation of the young People's Republic of Kampuchea. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea rigged up recently does not represent anybody, let alone the Kampuchean people. Bulgaria holds that outside interference in the PRK's internal affairs must be stopped immediately, that the representation of the so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea' at the United Nations must be brought to an end, and that the PRK Government -- the only legitimate representative of its people -- must be seated at the U.N."

Stanko Todorov expressed total support for Vietnam's foreign policy of consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia. "The new constructive proposals put forth by the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference in Ho Chi Minh City are a practical basis for solving regional problems, and the decision to withdraw part of the Vietnamese Armed Forces from Kampuchea is a gesture of good will", he said.

"We highly value Vietnam's assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic in discharging its internationalist duties, and we shall always side with our Vietnamese friends in this just cause. I would like to reaffirm that we will never change in our iron-clad determination to join you in the common struggle to defend socialism and for its complete victory", Stanko Todorov declared.

Pham Van Dong Meets Group

OW131716 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 13 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning received the visiting Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau Member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly.

Present at the reception, which took place at the presidential palace, were Vietnamese National Assembly Vice-Chairman Nghiem Xuan Yem and Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov.

Chairman Pham Van Dong took this opportunity to extend sincere thanks to the party, the government and the people of Bulgaria for their wholehearted, valuable and effective assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He reaffirmed full support for Bulgaria's persistent and constructive foreign policy of peace. He warmly welcomed Bulgaria's efforts and initiatives to promote good neighbourhood relations and mutually profitable [word indistinct] with other countries in the Balkans, to build the region into a nuclear-free zone, and contribute to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

In reply, Chairman Stanko Todorov said that the good relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam were a tradition, and that his visit was meant to further develop the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation, including contacts at National Assembly level, between the two countries, in the interests of the two peoples and of the socialist community as a whole. Bulgaria has given and will continue to give economic assistance to Vietnam, particularly in producing rubber, coffee, tobacco and timber and in wood processing, Stanko Todorov added.

Visit With Hanoi Committee

OW131722 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 13 -- The Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Stanko Todorov this morning called on the Hanoi People's Committee and the Bulgarian-funded Georgi Dimitrov creche, one of the biggest and most beautiful in Hanoi. It was accompanied by Nghiem Xuan Yem, Le Trang and Filip Markov.

The guests were warmly welcomed by Tran Vy, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, and others.

On behalf of the city party committee and people's committee, Tran Vy said the rapid growth of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a vigorous encouragement to the entire Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence. Tran Vy asked Stanko Todorov to convey deep thanks from the party committee, people's committee and the entire Hanoi population to the Sofia party committee [words indistinct].

Hanoi Meeting Welcomes Group

OW131728 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 13 -- A grand meeting was held here today by the Hanoi Polytechnical College to welcome the Bulgarian National Assembly delegation led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and chairman of the National Assembly.

Present at the presidium were Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Le Trang, deputy-director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State; and Ha Hoc Trac, National Assembly deputy and dean of the Hanoi Polytechnical College. Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Markov also joined in the presidium.

In his speech of welcome, Ha Hoc Trac praised the marvelous achievements of the Bulgarian people, stressing that they had made of Bulgaria a positive factor for ensuring peace on the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and the rest of the world. The Vietnamese people will never forget the Bulgarian people's wholehearted support and assistance to their revolutionary struggle for the independence and freedom of their fatherland in the past, as well as in national construction and defence at present, he said. He wished the Bulgarian people splendid achievements in the implementation of the tasks laid down by the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party in their advance toward building a developed socialist society in their dear motherland.

Addressing the meeting, Stanko Todorov condemned the U.S.-led imperialist forces for accelerating the arms race, creating dangerous hotbeds of war, and attempting to drive mankind to the abyss of a nuclear war.

He said: The Bulgarian people know that militarism and aggression are inevitable companions of imperialism. We cannot expect anything good from the imperialists. It is regrettable that some people who style themselves socialists are actually acting as accomplices of imperialism, trying to pull back the wheel of history. The Beijing hegemonists are trying to cause antagonisms among the Indochinese countries, split one country from another, separate them from the Soviet Union, and to block the trend for dialogue among the countries in the region.

Stanko Todorov stressed: The Bulgarian people fully endorse and support Vietnam's foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The new and constructive proposals of the three Indochinese countries put forth at the meeting of their foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City provide a practical basis for the settlement of the issues in the region. The partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Armed Forces from the Kampuchean territory has been a clear manifestation of good will.

14 Sep Activities Reported

OW141616 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 14 -- The visiting delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Assembly, today visited the residence and office of the late President Ho Chi Minh. Also today, it visited the agricultural engineering plant in Ha Dong town, Ha Son Binh Province, south of Hanoi. Earlier, it called on the national art gallery and other historical relics in the capital city.

The Bulgarian guests were accompanied by Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and Le Trang, deputy head of the office of the national assembly and of the council of state. Bulgarian ambassador Filip Markov also accompanied the delegation.

Nguyen Huu Tho at Reception

OW141634 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 14 -- Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Filip Markov gave a reception here this evening in honour of the current visit of a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by Chairman Stanko Todorov. His Vietnamese guests included Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice-president and general secretary of the Council of State; and others.

Speaking at the reception, Chairman Stanko Todorov said: During our stay, we have seen that the Vietnamese people had promoted their traditional courage and creative labour and had recorded splendid achievements. We strongly believe that despite initial difficulties, the Vietnamese people, tested and steeled in their marvelous revolution and enjoying the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, will succeed in building socialism and firmly defending their homeland. He said he rejoiced at the constant development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

In his reply, Nguyen Huu Tho said that the delegation's visit is a very fine expression of the cooperation and friendship between the two countries. He expressed deep gratitude to the Bulgarian people for their valuable assistance and strong support for the Vietnamese people in their past struggle for independence and freedom as well as in their present national construction and defence.

SRV, USSR EXCHANGE RATIFICATION LETTERS ON AID

OW110933 Hanoi VNA in English 0846 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 10 -- Vietnamese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin today exchanged [word indistinct] letters of ratification for an agreement on juridical assistance between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed on December 10 last year. Present on the occasion was Phan Mien, minister of justice.

NHAN DAN STRESSES POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION

BK080720 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 7 September editorial: "Firmly Grasp the Requirements of the Political Indoctrination Drive"]

[Text] The political indoctrination drive to study and discuss the implementation of the fifth party congress resolutions is being expanded among various echelons and sectors. Those localities which have firmly grasped the requirements of and provided good guidance for this indoctrination drive have improved the knowledge of their cadres and party members concerning the party's stands and policies, have assessed the successes and shortcomings in its leadership with single-mindedness and have established the guidelines and targets for its revolutionary activities in the days ahead in a clear and specific manner.

Many localities, by combining the political indoctrination drive with the review of the issuance of party membership cards, have been able to improve the ethical quality of their cadres and party members and carry out some of their pressing tasks with a new spirit. Some localities, however, still fail to firmly grasp the three requirements of the political indoctrination drive. They have paid more attention to transmitting the resolutions of the fifth party congress and less attention to supervising and directing the cadres and party members in studying various documents so they can have a profound understanding of the lines adopted by the congress. They have also paid less attention to achieving a high unanimity of views among the cadres and party members on matters related to the needs of accurately assessing the situation in the country and affirming the achievements which have been scored; clearly identifying the actual socioeconomic situation at present and its causes; profoundly understanding the two strategic tasks -- to build and defend the socialist fatherland, the first stage of the transition period to socialism -- and the harsh and complicated nature in all domains of the struggle between the two paths; reaching an identify of views on the four targets and various major policies concerning economic and social development, with emphasis on the objectives of socialist industrialization, the effort to further advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production, the main tasks of the 5-year plan and other urgent economic and social issues; and firmly grasping the objectives of the system of leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state.

Other localities, in continuing to employ the old work methods, and by not concentrating on the basic and main points of their problems, have failed to report the situation in an orderly manner. They have also failed to establish contacts to profoundly review the effort to grasp and implement the party's lines, and they have not developed the intellect of the collective to help establish specific guidelines and programs of action for various units and sectors, as well as for themselves. Some party committee echelons have even assigned the propaganda and training committees to organize the political indoctrination drive in their localities and have failed to provide direct and concrete guidance together with specific requirements for each area and participant.

In this political indoctrination drive it is necessary to make the entire party not only understand the documents of the congress, but also apprehend and scrupulously implement the party Central Committee Political Bureau's new resolutions on a number of issues concerning the economic situation and daily life. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to ensure that the results of certain movements which have been carried out by various localities, sectors and grassroots units in light of the party congress resolutions over the past years are reviewed profoundly and in such a way that useful lessons can be drawn from them.

Since the congress, although some new changes have been made in our economic and social situation, great difficulties still exist and cannot be easily and quickly overcome. Therefore, we must develop the sense of collective mastery among the cadres and party members so they can contribute diversified views to the formulation of guidelines and programs of action for their localities, sectors and grassroots units aimed at exploiting all existing and latent potential in order to create a new change in every domain. As a result, this will help fulfill the 1982 state plan successfully and prepare for the implementation of the 1983 state plan while building everyone's confidence.

It is the collective intellect of each party organization and party committee echelon that plays an important role in formulating practical and firm policies and measures. Striving to consolidate every grassroots unit and organ and inspect the personality and quality of party members in order to build a pure and firm contingent of cadres and party members who are imbued with a revolutionary offensive spirit, a sense of responsibility, organization and discipline, and the will to overcome all difficulties and hardships is also an important requirement in improving the leadership capacity and fighting strength of the party. This is the factor that decides the success of all revolutionary tasks in the immediate future and on a long-term basis.

By firmly grasping the requirements of the political indoctrination drive, he will enable it to attain high quality, thus realizing practical results to help further advance the cause of national construction and defense.

EDUCATION MINISTER WRITES TO TEACHERS ON TASKS

BK050951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] On the occasion of the new academic year, Minister of Education Nguyen Thi Binh sent a letter to all teachers, as well as to all students and their parents. The letter says:

The 1982-83 new academic year has begun at a time when our country is still rife with difficulties. However, the resolution of the fifth national party congress has encouraged the educational sector, as it has pointed out that the glorious duty of the sector is to train new men -- laborers who are collective masters and imbued with ardent patriotism and a brilliant spirit of proletarian internationalism.

In light of the party's resolution, in this academic year our entire sector must continue to successfully carry out all policies aimed at gradually achieving educational reform. First of all, we must strive to firmly maintain and gradually improve the educational quality in accordance with the training guidelines and objectives.

Apart from consolidating and improving the quality of Grade 1 and Grade 2 in accordance with the new program, we must ensure that students of all schools are adequately provided with political, ideological and ethical education. It is also necessary to make our students understand clearly the present revolutionary situation, the future of the country, and the duties of the teachers and students so that they can determine what they should study and what they should do to serve their fatherland.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH-AIDED PAPER MILL -- On 31 August the Vinh Phu paper pulp factory organized a ceremony to mark the completion of the final stage in the construction of the mill. Attending the ceremony were, on the Vietnamese side, representatives of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Building and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. On the Swedish side were Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam Ragnar Dromberg, project director Perpaxel Sveningsson and many specialists. Addressing the meeting, (Trinh Ba Minh), director of the Vinh Phu paper pulp mill, thanked the Swedish Government and specialists for wholeheartedly helping Vietnam build the mill and providing materials and equipment for its completion. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Aug 82 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY-CAN THO POWERLINE -- The powerline corporation and station No 2 of the Ministry of Power are accelerating the installation of a 230-KV powerline between Thu Duc of Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province. The completion of this powerline will support agricultural production in the Mekong River Delta area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Sep 82 BK]

AUSTRALIASOVIET MOVE AGAINST SCIENTISTS' MEETING DENOUNCED

BK110452 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 9 Sep 82

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Text] The Australian Government has accused the Soviet Union of trying to prevent Australia from hosting major international scientific conferences. Political correspondent (John Lombard): [begin recording] The charge is made by the Australian foreign minister, Tony Street. He's been alerted by the Australian Academy of Science that a move is likely to be made at a meeting in London this weekend at the International Council of Scientific Unions. Both Australia and the Soviet Union are members of the council, which arranges international scientific conferences. The Soviet action followed the row over the refusal recently by the Australian Government to grant visas to two senior Soviet scientists to attend an international biochemical congress in Perth, the capital of the state of Western Australia.

The Australian policy since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been to refuse visas to Soviet citizens considered to be very senior or influential in the Soviet Communist Party. There is, in effect, a cutoff level of seniority. People above that level don't get visas and those below are allowed entry. In connection with the Perth conference, the government agreed to give visas to 25 other Soviet representatives in the delegation. But when entry was refused for the top two, the Soviets withdrew their entire delegation.

Australia's actions and attitude were widely criticized. It was argued that this was a multilateral conference and that Australia shouldn't allow its decision to suspend bilateral exchanges with the Soviet Union to extend to such multilateral conferences. The uproar that followed had obviously caused the government in Canberra some anguish. And the matter was raised this week both in the privacy of a meeting of government members of Parliament and later during question time in the Parliament itself. The foreign minister, Mr Street, was at pains on both occasions to stress that the government would not abandon its right to refuse entry to any visitor coming to Australia when the government judged this to be in the national interest. However, he said he had noted the recent criticism by a number of scientific bodies following the Perth congress. And in Parliament, Mr Street made public a letter he'd written to the Australian Academy of Science, in which he said Australia would maintain conditions for entry similar to those applied by, what he described as, like-minded Western countries. In view of the fact that countries like the United States allows such senior Soviet scientists to enter, this is seen as a small but significant relaxation of Australian policy.

In his letter, Mr Street said that it was clear that the Soviet Union had embarked on the policy of trying to prevent Australia being used as a venue for major international scientific conferences. And he said it could be a matter of deep concern if the Soviet Union were to succeed in having Australia blacklisted as a host for such conferences. His skepticism about Soviet motives, Mr Street went on, was reinforced by the knowledge that although the Soviet Union was quick to advocate freedom of exchange among international scientists, its treatment of its own scientists was deplorable. And he spoke, as the most striking example, of the leading Soviet physicist, Andrey Sakharov, who, because of his views on human rights, still remained under house arrest. Mr Street is hopeful that the publication of Australia's position as outlined in his letter will foil the Soviet attempt. As he mentioned in that letter, his government was very conscious of the importance to Australia's high standing to be able to host important international scientific conferences. [end recording]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

BK081529 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Papua New Guinea's Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu has said that he will discuss bilateral problems, including the border issue between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea (PNG), in his talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The PNG foreign minister said this on his arrival at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta today.

Foreign Minister Namaliu is scheduled to pay a courtesy call tomorrow on President Suharto, vice president Adam Malik and several ministers in the third development cabinet, including Coordinating Minister for Politics and Security Maraden Panggabean. Talks with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will take place on 10 September.

Boundary Agreement Signed

BK101319 Jakara ANTARA in English 1303 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Sept 10 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his Papua New Guinea counterpart Rabbie Namaliu exchanged the instruments of ratifications of the agreement between the two countries concerning maritime boundaries between the Republic of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea and cooperation on related matters here Friday. The agreement had been signed by the respective governments December 13, 1980.

The agreement has settled permanently the limits of the areas within which both governments could respectively exercise their sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources. According to Article 9 of the agreement it shall enter into force as from the day of the exchange of ratifications between both governments.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in his address said that the signing of the important document was a clear reflection of the existing friendly relations that flourish between the two nations and would certainly contribute in fostering and strengthening the relations between the two countries.

Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu in his address said that the agreement and a series of memoranda of understanding signed last month in connection with both countries' border relations were convincing evidence of the continuing and growing commitments of both countries to ensure steady and meaningful progress in securing developing objectives. "The agreement, which comprehensively covers special conditions such as giving due recognition to traditional fishing rights of our peoples, reaffirms our mutual respect for the rights of the neighbouring country," Rabbie Namaliu said.

Another aspect of the agreement are the special arrangements in relation to oil, gas and mineral deposits which may be found within the border area.

Views Bilateral Ties

BK111123 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1016 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 11 (ANTARA-OANA) -- Papua New Guinea will not support any movement which will harm its good relations with Indonesia, its closest neighbour and with which it has a common border. This was pointed out by Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu who was in Indonesia since September 8, and in a press conference at Hotel Indonesia here Friday evening in connection with his country's attitude on the so-called Organisasi Papua Merdeka (O.P.M.-Organization of Independent Papua).

Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu further emphasized that Papua New Guinea did not recognize the OPM and an agreement had been reached with Indonesian leaders and government that the OPM problem was an Indonesian domestic problem.

"Papua New Guinea will not allow the so-called OPM to carry out activities in its territory. If the OPM still carries on with its activities in Papua New Guinea, the PNG Government will take the necessary legal action," Rabbie Namaliu said. "Any border crossing into Papua New Guinea territory by members of the OPM which is not recognized by Papua New Guinea will be considered as illegal border crossing and entry," he added. Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu was therefore of the view that hot-pursuit border crossing and entries into Papua New Guinea territory were unnecessary. The Papua New Guinea foreign minister also reiterated his country's support to Irian Jaya and East Timor's entry as integral parts into Indonesian territory.

On his forthcoming visit to East Timor in the framework of his current visit to Indonesia which was scheduled to last until September 15, Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu expressed his conviction that this rare opportunity to visit East Timor would help in improving the situation. "The East Timor problem is still a controversial problem. My visit to that part of Indonesia will provide me with first-hand information and I can see for myself the progress made there. This is very important, mainly because Papua New Guinea considers East Timor as an integral part of Indonesia," Rabbie Namaliu said.

Queried about the attitude of a group of Papua New Guinea people who were still opposed to Irian Jaya becoming part of Indonesia, Rabbie Namaliu had to admit that this group existed. "It is very difficult to change their attitude and their recollections of the region of their origin cannot be changed overnight. The most important thing to do for Indonesia and in particular for Irian Jaya is to do their utmost to change the present Irian Jaya for the better than the Irian Jaya during the Dutch colonial occupation," he added.

On the carrying out of joint patrols to overcome the border problem and to put a stop to OPM activities, Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu said that he agreed in principle to such steps. "Papua New Guinea has however not enough troops to carry out the joint patrols," he said. He was more inclined to overcome the border problem by engaging the police force at the border areas.

On the purpose of his visit to Indonesia, Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu said that the government of Prime Minister Michael Somare, which was formed one month ago, was desirous of making contact and introducing itself to its neighbours in the South Pacific, including its closest neighbour Indonesia in the west.

During his visit to Indonesia, Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu had discussions with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja as well as with other Indonesian ministers and government officials.

In his discussions with Indonesian officials, the foreign minister of Papua New Guinea had touched upon international problems and several problems in connection with the enhancement of cooperation and bilateral relations. At his meeting with Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Rabbie Namaliu reiterated Papua New Guinea's support on ASEAN's attitude in the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

On bilateral relations discussed were the further implementation of the existing technical cooperation between the two countries, the border problem and their trade relations.

During his stay in Indonesia Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu had signed the instruments of ratifications of the agreement on maritime boundaries between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. On the implementation of the air communication agreement, Rabbie Namaliu said that at present there was only one weekly Air New Guinea flight from Port Moresby to Jayapura and one weekly flight to Singapore which touched down in Jayapura. "These flights will be extended, if the situation permits," Rabbie Namaliu said.

MALAYSIAOFFICIAL URGES JOINT ARMS PURCHASES FOR ASEAN

BK141430 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Malaysia is interested in buying military equipment on a joint basis with other ASEAN countries. Deputy Defense Minister Abang Abu Bakar says by purchasing equipment jointly, ASEAN nations will be able to do their buying in bulk. This in turn will save a substantial amount of money as there is a discount when equipment are bought in bulk.

He told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today that during his visit to Thailand recently he suggested the idea to Thai authorities who indicated their interest in the proposal. Abang Abu Bakar is expected to visit other ASEAN member countries soon to brief his counterparts on the proposal. The deputy defense minister is optimistic that the proposal will be accepted by other ASEAN countries.

MAHATHIR ADDRESSES UMNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BK101212 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Malaysia will strengthen its resilience and capabilities in all fields to face challenges. With this the nation will not be pushed around and made use of by others. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, said this at the 33d United Malays National Organization [UMNO] General Assembly in Kuala Lumpur.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, who is also the president of the party, explained that the basis of the country's happiness is unity, justice, prosperity, well-being and stability. All these elements were interconnected and could not be easily achieved without firm actions as well as sacrifices.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also spoke on the need to review the policy towards population. He feels that the size of a population need not necessarily determine the standard of living. What is important is the purchasing power of the people. This in turn depends on their productivity. The prime minister pointed out that Malaysia has now 14 million people. However, it is capable of supporting 70 million people so long as they were willing to work hard and be more productive.

On foreign policy, the prime minister says Malaysia needs to realign its approach towards foreign relations in view of changes taking place in the world. The country needs to determine its priorities from time to time to suit prevailing conditions. For example, Malaysia no longer depends fully on the strength of assistance from Commonwealth countries. In fact a large portion of its trade is with non-Commonwealth countries. The nation's economy is no longer in the hands of foreigners or any one community.

Referring to ASEAN, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir emphasizes that the grouping has an important role to play in stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. In this respect Malaysia has made efforts through ASEAN to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem. Malaysia, he declares, cannot condone any aggression by one country against another.

On Islam, the prime minister says the government would be responsible for protecting Muslims against deviationist teachings. The steps taken to improve the lives of Muslims include the setting up of an international Islamic university and the Islamic bank. Courses on Islamic civilization will also be introduced in local universities. These will be done without infringing the position of other religions which are protected by the constitution.

Further Report

BK121403 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the government will continue to give freedom to the press in line with its liberal stand on condition that the press does not smear the government's image.

Replying to questions raised by delegates at the UMNO General Assembly, the prime minister emphasizes that he believes in the freedom of the press because the mass media is the best channel to receive feedback from the people. However, all journalists should, in writing their reports, give importance to what is good for the country and community and not what is good for the sales of the newspaper. He has advised his Cabinet ministers to read all the criticisms in newspapers daily as part of efforts to improve the running of the government machinery.

BRIEFS

NEW CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR -- The king received the credentials of the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Malaysia, Dr Milan Koudelka, at the national palace on 8 September. [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Sep 82 BK]

FULL PARDON FOR HARUN -- Kuala Lumpur -- Former Selangor Mentri Besar [Chief Minister] Datuk Harun Idris, 57, has been granted a full pardon. The yang di-pertuan agung granted the pardon upon recommendation by the Federal Territory Pardons Board. A statement from the Prime Minister's Department today said the board which met on Thursday, was chaired by the yang di-pertuan agung himself. The statement said the pardon was granted in conjunction with the Merdeka [Independence Day] silver jubilee celebration. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Aug 82 pp 1, 2 BK]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Sept. 16, 1982

